

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	500 DZ	Iran	120 IR	Nigeria	100 N
Austria	135 S	Israel	15 IL	Norway	100 NOK
Bahamas	200 B	Italy	1000 L	Peru	1000 S
Bahrain	200 B	Japan	100 Y	Portugal	200 Esc
Belgium	200 B	Jordan	100 J	Qatar	100 Q
Bolivia	200 B	Kuwait	100 K	Romania	100 R
Brazil	200 B	Lebanon	100 L	Saudi Arabia	200 SR
Canada	100 C	Libya	100 L	Spain	100 P
Cuba	200 C	Madagascar	100 M	Sweden	100 S
Czechoslovakia	200 C	Malawi	100 M	Switzerland	100 S
Denmark	200 D	Mali	100 M	Taiwan	100 T
Egypt	100 E	Mexico	100 M	Thailand	100 T
France	100 F	Morocco	100 M	Turkey	100 L
Germany	200 D	Nepal	100 N	U.S.A.	100 D
Greece	200 D	Norway	100 N	U.S.A. (Mex. City)	100 D
Holland	100 G	Oman	100 O	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	100 D
India	100 R	Pakistan	100 P	U.S.A. (Tokyo)	100 D
Indonesia	100 R	Poland	100 Z	U.S.A. (London)	100 D
Iran	120 IR	Portugal	200 Esc	U.S.A. (Paris)	100 D
Israel	15 IL	Romania	100 R	U.S.A. (Rome)	100 D
Italy	1000 L	Saudi Arabia	200 SR	U.S.A. (Sydney)	100 D
Japan	100 Y	Spain	100 P	U.S.A. (Tokyo)	100 D
Jordan	100 J	Sweden	100 S	U.S.A. (Washington)	100 D
Kuwait	100 K	Switzerland	100 S	U.S.A. (Zurich)	100 D
Lebanon	100 L	Taiwan	100 T	U.S.A. (Geneva)	100 D
Libya	100 L	Thailand	100 T	U.S.A. (Bern)	100 D
Madagascar	100 M	Turkey	100 L	U.S.A. (Basel)	100 D
Malawi	100 M	U.S.A.	100 D	U.S.A. (Geneva)	100 D
Mali	100 M	U.S.A. (Mexico City)	100 D	U.S.A. (Geneva)	100 D
Mexico	100 M	U.S.A. (San Francisco)	100 D	U.S.A. (Geneva)	100 D
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Norway	100 NOK	U.S.A. (Rome)	100 D	U.S.A. (Geneva)	100 D
Peru	1000 S	U.S.A. (Sydney)	100 D	U.S.A. (Geneva)	100 D
Portugal	200 Esc	U.S.A. (Tokyo)	100 D	U.S.A. (Geneva)	100 D
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S. Official Data Indicate Policy Filt to S. Africa

By Joe Ritchie
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The United States indicated to South African officials that it is willing to open a new chapter in bilateral relations for cooperation in the area of arms control, according to a report in the Washington Post.

The report, based on a review of documents obtained by the Washington Post, said that the United States is willing to go to the aid of the Pretoria government to obtain some degree of respectability in the world.

In a background briefing for reporters on May 16, after Mr. Botha's talks in Washington, the Reagan administration announced that it was pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" with the South Africans.

By signing itself, however marginally, with South Africa, the United States is taking a calculated risk that it will not completely alienate many Third World countries, particularly in black Africa.

Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, on a recent visit to Britain, warned the United States against tilting its policy on Africa toward Pretoria or helping the South Africans back the rebel forces of Jonas Savimbi in Angola.

Major Oil Supplier

Nigeria is the second largest foreign supplier of oil to the United States, providing 1.2 million barrels per day. Although Nigerian diplomats say their country would not use oil as a political weapon, in 1979, the Lagos government nationalized \$150 million of British Petroleum holdings when Britain appeared likely to lift sanctions against the interim government of what is now Zimbabwe.

Military Relationship

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was advised by his top Africa desk that the administration should respond to South African cooperation on Namibia — a key South African objective — by offering to help the South African government to meet its obligations under the expired League of Nations mandate — with "small concrete steps such as the nomination of our military attaché."

Two countries have greatly increased their military relations in one attaché each — Pretoria and the United States. Pretoria's military attaché, Lt. Col. Robert M. Hays, is reported to be taking aerial photographs of secret installations in Angola.

Department officials said that the South Africans had potential. Assistant Secretary of State A. Crocker advised Mr. Haig that "South African troops (which can be coated with a chemical) are an international liability, but the country has had no meaningful, balanced bilateral relations in recent memory."

Mr. Haig continued, "The South Africans deeply resent being regarded as an embarrassment and not used to the give-and-take pragmatic relations. If the South Africans still want to vent their frustrations, I fear you will be subjected to Fil's rhetoric. Thus, it is your interest to take control of the meeting from the beginning."

Although there have been broad signs of a shift in the Reagan administration's public posture toward South Africa, particular cooperation with the Carter administration's approach of cooperating with black Africa and opposing South Africa on its racial policies — the background papers provide some of the clearest documentation to date of how far the United States is willing to go to help the Pretoria government attain some degree of respectability in the world.

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President Reagan shook hands with his Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, on the South Lawn of the White House after the two met on Friday in the Oval Office. Details, Page 3.

Reagan Makes Optimism a Political Asset

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Earlier presidents — Franklin D. Roosevelt, John F. Kennedy and Dwight D. Eisenhower — turned their own infectious personal optimism into an important political asset. Ronald Reagan follows in that tradition.

With his genial manner, his jaunty smile and his robust recovery from the shooting nearly two months ago, Mr. Reagan has managed to nurture a budding mood of national self-confidence even before his major policies have had enough time to achieve real impact or to be properly tested.

At West Point on Wednesday his topic was military policy. Along with encouragement for the home front, the president offered implied warnings for adversaries abroad that "a new spirit" had risen in the land that could bring new U.S. assertiveness abroad in meeting "our responsibilities to the Free World."

Where Jimmy Carter, in a remarkably self-critical speech in July, 1979, lamented "the crisis of the American spirit," Mr. Reagan was deliberately upbeat. "There is a spiritual revival going on in this country," he said. "The era of self-doubt is over."

Yet, Mr. Reagan seemed to tacitly acknowledge that whatever shift had occurred in his short tenure was more psychological than tangible. For it will take several years for the Reagan increases in military spending to work through the pipeline and produce the weapons and the trained manpower that would actually improve U.S. capabilities around the globe.

President's Message

The Reagan military budget, for example, would allow the Pentagon to obligate nearly \$33 billion more in 1981 and 1982 than Mr. Carter proposed, but actual spending would rise less than \$6 billion in those two years because of the time lag in gearing up assembly lines.

With that reality in mind, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has emphasized that the United States does not need to have all the

Arafat Confirms Libyan Aid

Remarks Fail to Support Israel View of Qadhafi Role

From Agency Dispatch

BEIRUT — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat on Friday confirmed the presence of Libyans among his guerrilla forces. But he denied that an Israeli air strike Thursday and an overnight sea raid had destroyed any Palestinian bases.

At a press conference, he also implicitly blamed U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib for the air attack. Israel said it had destroyed a Libyan-manned missile base near Damour, south of Beirut.

Mr. Arafat's remarks about the Libyans fell far short of confirming Israeli claims that there were Libyan military units and weapons in Lebanon.

He paid tribute to "those heroes from revolutionary Libya who have joined us" and asked why Israel created an "uproar" over their presence. "Have they forgotten that they have been with us since 1972... I say this in reply to the uproar they are creating now," he added.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said there are as many as 150 Libyan troops in Lebanon. He said the United States "doesn't have any reason to doubt" Israel's claim that they are manning Palestinian missile sites in Lebanon.

The spokesman, David Passage, declined to say how long the Libyans might have been there or whether they are in Lebanon with the permission of the Lebanese government.

He said if the Libyans become directly involved in the conflict in Lebanon, this would be "strongly deplored" by the United States and that it could complicate the already tense situation.

But Mr. Passage also criticized Israel's attacks on Palestinian targets in Lebanon on Thursday, saying "any resort to violence at this time is counterproductive." He

soldiers had attacked Palestinian guerrillas late Thursday night north of the Lebanese coastal town of Sidon, destroying a number of vehicles. The Israeli force suffered no casualties, he said.

Israeli leaders have said repeatedly that they will take military measures to remove the Syrian missiles from Lebanon if diplomatic efforts fail to persuade the Syrians to pull them back voluntarily.

Smaller Missiles

The Israelis have said the Syrian missiles constitute a threat to their national security, particularly in their continuing operations against Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

The SAM-9 missiles said to have been knocked out in Thursday's raid are relatively small, short-range rockets compared with Syria's long-range SAM-6 missiles positioned in the Bekaa Valley in central Lebanon.

The Israelis have charged Libya with supplying Palestinian guerrillas with long-range cannons, medium-range artillery pieces and ammunition. They have said several hundred Libyan soldiers are in Lebanon with the guerrillas.

The raid on the SAM-9 missiles had been expected after the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, said on Wednesday that the Libyans operating in Lebanon would be "regarded like the Palestinian terrorists and treated as such."

Gen. Eytan separated the Syrian missile dispute from Israel's continuing land, sea and air attacks against the guerrillas in Lebanon.

Mr. Eytan said on Israeli television and radio that he had told Mr. Habib that Israeli strikes against the guerrillas would continue even while political negotiations were under way to find a peaceful solution to the Syrian missile crisis.

His statement was reported from Alexandria by the Middle East news agency. The agency also quoted Mr. Sadat as saying, "These matters have no relation with the Israeli elections."

CAIRO — President Anwar Sadat said Friday that he has "very urgent matters" to discuss with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He discounted speculation that the meeting of the two leaders next week was connected to Israel's election on June 30.

A ranking Foreign Ministry official, meanwhile, said that Mr. Sadat would also meet with Shimon Peres, Mr. Begin's rival in the elections, three days after meeting with Mr. Begin.

The official, who declined to be identified by name, said Mr. Sadat would seek to defuse the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis and review steps for the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai during the one-day meeting with Mr. Begin next Thursday.

Mr. Sadat did not specify what he would bring up at the meeting, saying only, "I have very urgent matters to discuss with Mr. Begin at this precise time."

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MOURNING THROG — Thousands accompany the coffin of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński as it is taken from his home to a church in central Warsaw. Details, Page 2.

Loans Scandal Shakes Uruguay

High Military Officers Are Forced to Resign

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Staff Writer

MONTEVIDEO — The Uruguayan military government has been badly shaken by a scandal that has led to the resignation of a number of senior officers and forced moves to return to democracy.

The scandal involved loans to officers and the disappearance of steady middlemen who lost hundreds of thousands of dollars of officers' money, much of it apparently on the roulette wheel.

Forced to resign were the minister of the interior, the commander of the Army and Service School, the Montevideo police chief, the ambassador to Paraguay and a half-dozen powerful colonels.

Constitution Rejected

The resignations took place early in April after an investigation by a military panel. They were announced at the time, but news of the scandal behind them has never been reported publicly because of military secrecy and strict self-censorship within the country.

The scandal has politically weakened Lt. Gen. Luis V. Quiroga, and left the military so divided that it cannot agree on a plan for the country's return to democracy. A new constitution that would have legitimized the military's hold on power was overwhelmingly defeated in a plebiscite in December.

Rivalry within the army is focused on the selection of a president to replace the civilian figurehead: Aparicio Mendez, whose term ends in September. Officers loyal to retired Gen. Gregorio Alvarez, the former commander in chief, forced the resignations of the officers, most of whom were loyal to Gen. Quiroga.

Gen. Alvarez is pushing to become president himself, a move that would change the character of the Uruguayan dictatorship. The appointment of power in the military came to power in 1973, a junta of 28 generals and admirals have ruled the country behind a civilian facade. The appointment of Gen. Alvarez, a shared politician, would create the first strongman.

The scandal has had added force because the Uruguayan military has prided itself on being free of corruption.

Argentine Tank Seems Intended for Export

West Germans Supplying Critical Parts for 30-Ton Vehicle

By Charles D. Sherman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Every four days on average over the past year, a 30-ton tank engineered and equipped by West German industry has rolled off an ultra-modern assembly line in the Buenos Aires suburb of Boulogne.

Defense experts see the project as the start of an Argentine drive to become an exporter of sophisticated armored weapons to the Third World. Argentine authorities in Buenos Aires and in Paris would not respond to repeated inquiries concerning the project.

Thus far only 80 tanks have been produced, but a West German working with the project says Argentina ultimately aims to build 1,500. Such a goal, according to Christopher Foss, editor of Jane's "Armor and Artillery," is more than five times the number of tanks the Argentine Army would ever be able to use.

West German industry, despite highly restrictive laws governing arms exports, has in effect laid the foundation for Argentine efforts to become an exporter of armor.

A clear move to mass produce the tanks, Germans involved in the project say, might prompt the Bonn government to step in to stop shipment of critical parts made in West Germany and needed now by the Argentines. But growing signs of Argentine determination to achieve independence from West German industry in the deal raise questions about whether intervention would have any effect in the long term.

The Argentine tank production agreement, signed in 1974 by Argentina and Henschel, a Thyssen Industries subsidiary, is the first West German armor production deal concluded outside the advanced industrial nations, Mr. Foss says.

Stringent Export Policy

Last month West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt upheld his government's strict arms export code in refusing a request by Saudi Arabia to buy 300 German Leopard II tanks and 1,000 Marder infantry combat vehicles. Under its arms policy West Germany will not permit the sale of weapons to areas of potential conflict.

In contrast to Saudi Arabia's desire for ready-made armor, however,

INSIDE

Soong Ching-ling

Soong Ching-ling, 90, the widow of modern China's founding father, Sun Yat-sen, and an important historical figure in her own right, is dead. Obituary, Page 5.

Silent Eloquence

Nature and human endeavor may have softened the scars of war in Belgium, but the names are still eloquent — Waterloo, Passchendaele, Ypres, Bastogne. And Americans wanting to remember the war dead can visit any of a number of tranquil cemeteries, eloquent war memorials and imposing monuments. Page 7W.

MONDAY

Italy the Resilient

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

French Nuclear Tests In Pacific Suspended

By Thomas Kamm
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — France has suspended nuclear tests at its testing site on the Pacific atoll of Mururoa pending a review of the program, Defense Ministry officials announced Friday.

In a similar decision impinging on another long-standing French policy developed under conservative rule, the new Socialist government fulfilled a campaign pledge Thursday and overturned a controversial plan to build a nuclear power plant in the small coastal town of Plougoff in Brittany.

Mr. Mitterrand has said he does not oppose nuclear power, which has been the keystone of successive center-right administrations, but that he intends to control it.

A series of underground nuclear tests were scheduled to take place at Mururoa within the next few days but were suspended by Defense Minister Charles Hernu while a committee of experts reviews the program, defense officials said. Following their recommendations, Mr. Mitterrand will decide which weapons will be developed and what tests will be required.

Earlier this year, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had decided to carry out tests to develop strategic and tactical weapons for France's nuclear arsenal. France was developing a neutron warhead as a response to the SS-20 nuclear missiles deployed in Eastern Europe by the Soviet Union.

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Mitterrand had pledged

to strengthen France's nuclear deterrent force, although he said he opposed neutron weapons. He had said nothing about suspending the nuclear tests, which are vigorously opposed by countries in the region, particularly Australia and New Zealand.

After he came to power in 1974, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing put an end to nuclear tests in the atmosphere and shifted them underground.

In France's well-developed domestic nuclear power program, the Plougoff project had become the focal point of anti-nuclear activism and the symbol of opposition to the former government's ambitious nuclear policy. The inhabitants of Plougoff and ecologists from all over France organized resistance to the project, and demonstrations often turned into clashes with the police.

The decision to cancel the plan was announced officially by Louis Le Penec, the minister of the sea. On April 10, a month before he was elected, Mr. Mitterrand had made clear his position on the Plougoff project when he said: "Plougoff does not and will not figure in my nuclear plan. I intend to complete the plants that are already under construction, but I do not intend to carry out those that are not."

However, there was some doubt whether the announcement meant that the Plougoff project had been abandoned or simply suspended.

State Secretary for Energy Georges Lemoine said Thursday that "The Plougoff site has been frozen until the consultations on nuclear energy have been brought to an end."

The Plougoff decision raises questions about France's future energy policy. Some sources saw it as a fulfillment of an electoral pledge rather than a rejection of the nuclear program.

With 18 nuclear stations operating and 21 under construction, France has one of the largest nuclear power programs in the world. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was committed to supplying 55 percent of France's electricity needs through nuclear energy by 1985. This amounts to about 30 percent of France's total consumption of energy.

Under the Socialist Party's energy policy, which has yet to face parliamentary debate, nuclear energy would play a lesser role. If the government receives the backing it needs in the upcoming legislative elections, it is expected to launch an energy conservation program. At the same time, it would increase investments in alternative energy sources.

In another move, the government announced Thursday that it may drop a plan to launch a military camp in the Larzac region of southern France. Farmers there had been fighting the plan for a decade.



OUT OF WORK — The People's March for Jobs arrives in London Friday as U.K. unemployment rose above 2,500,000. About 500 protesters ended a 260-mile pilgrimage after a three-week march from Liverpool, recalling the Jarrow crusade against unemployment in the 1930s. The march is to culminate with weekend rallies in the capital.

9 Ulster Inmates to Run In Elections in Republic

BELFAST — Four hunger strikers and four other guerrillas at the Maze prison here are to run in next month's general elections in the Irish Republic, supporters said Friday. A woman imprisoned at Armagh is also to run.

The nine prisoners are to be nominated Tuesday by the Dublin-based National H-Block Committee, which made the announcement. The committee coordinates support in the republic for the hunger strikers, who seek political status for guerrilla prisoners.

Kieran Doherty, Joe McDonnell and Martin Hurson will run in the electoral districts of Cavan-Monaghan, Sligo-Leitrim and Longford-Westmeath, respectively. All three belong to the IRA. Mr. Hurson joined the hunger strike Friday, replacing Brendan McLaughlin, who gave up a 14-day-old fast Wednesday after doctors said he might die because of a bleeding ulcer.

The fourth hunger striker, 25-year-old Kevin Lynch, of the Irish National Liberation Army, will run in Waterford, the committee said. Among the other prisoners to be nominated is Tony O'Hara, brother of Patsy O'Hara, one of

Genscher: Bonn Needs Welfare Cuts

COLOGNE — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, threatened Friday to resign if his party — the junior partner in West Germany's ruling coalition — repudiated NATO plans to station a new generation of U.S.-made nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Genscher appeared to be following the lead of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who earlier this month also staked his political future on the controversial missile issue, threatening to step down if his Social Democratic Party withdrew support of the alliance scheme.

Mr. Genscher told his national party congress that if the Free Democrats tried to hinder the missile plan, he could no longer be responsible for the nation's security. Noting Mr. Schmidt's earlier threat to resign, Mr. Genscher told the congress, "I'll do it, too."

"Do you really want both the men who stand at the top leadership to direct a policy against your wishes?" he asked the delegates. In seeking to muster support of the Free Democrats for the U.S.-backed plan for the medium-range nuclear missiles, Mr. Genscher cited a Soviet buildup of similar weapons in East Europe.

He said the Russians should, "by setting aside their previous arms buildup, by setting aside their medium-range rockets aimed at Western Europe, make our armament in response altogether superfluous."

There seemed to be little likelihood that the Free Democrats would force Mr. Genscher's hand. The party has in the past supported the 1979 alliance decision to deploy the weapons — which could hit targets in the Soviet Union within five to seven minutes after launching — while negotiating arms controls with the Russians.

Some of the 380 delegates to the conference expressed doubts that the U.S. administration was serious about negotiating a change in the [NATO] decision, Mr. Genscher said. Mr. Genscher also asserted that cuts in West Germany's social welfare budget are unavoidable — a position that could lead to conflict

U.S. Stiffens Line on EEC Farm Policy

Brock Assails Big Subsidies

PARIS — In a reversal of previous U.S. policy, the Reagan administration is taking a tough line on the agricultural policy of the European Economic Community, notably in opposing heavy European subsidies for farm exports, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Friday.

"It is pretty evident that there will be a tougher line," he said in an interview after talks this week with key farm officials in Paris and London. His talks are to continue in Bonn and Hamburg in the next few days.

Shortly after taking office early in 1977, the Carter administration announced that it was dropping the strong U.S. opposition to EEC farm policy that had been voiced frequently under President Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. Block said the Reagan administration opposes what he called "very costly" and continuing EEC export subsidies to support products that compete with U.S. products in third markets, particularly wheat.

He stressed that he hoped the administration's approach would be considered by the EEC Commission and the 10 member countries as they move toward reforming their long-established farm policy.

He indicated that in the absence of an agreement the administration might retaliate. He gave no details. "Our initial approach is to establish contacts to make sure [the Europeans] know where we stand, but we are not prepared to say what actions we are prepared to take," he said.

He also said that the highly sensitive issue of taxing U.S. soybean exports to the EEC was brought up during his meetings with EEC officials. "We are concerned about the talk," he said.

Soybean Sales
U.S. soybean products totaling about \$4.5 billion in annual sales enter the EEC free of duty under a long-standing trade agreement and are one of the largest single export items to the EEC.

A Brussels-based diplomat, explaining recently the potential importance of a move to tax soybeans, said it would trigger immediate transatlantic tensions. "Whenever the Europeans and the Americans start raising the soybean tax question, it spells trouble brewing," he said.

After a talk Friday with France's new agriculture minister, Edith Cresson, Mr. Block said he had an "open mind," but he added that he had the impression the French government intended to expand farm exports under existing EEC farm programs.

On other issues, Mr. Block said that scheduled talks between U.S. and Soviet representatives on new sales of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union should aim at increasing the sales beyond the present maximum limit of 8 million tons. The talks are to be held in London next month.

Soviet Market
He said he was aware of and concerned over increasing inroads being made in the Soviet grain market by the main competitors of the United States — Argentina, Australia and Canada.

The Canadian government announced Tuesday that it had signed a \$5-billion agreement with Moscow under which the Russians agreed to buy a minimum of 25 million tons of Canadian grain in a five-year period starting in August. "I do not blame them," Mr. Block said of the Canadians, adding that he had been "bitterly opposed" to the grain embargo that President Reagan lifted on April 24.

White House Hesitates to Allow Surplus Butter Sale to Moscow

By Robert G. Kaiser
and Lee Leszczynski
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The planned sale of 100,000 tons of surplus American butter on the world market, where it would probably be bought by the Soviet Union, has been stalled in the White House by concern over the political implications.

Senior administration officials say Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has held up the sale by asking whether it might give a wrong signal to the Russians, especially after President Reagan's controversial decision last month to lift the partial embargo on American grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Foreign Policy
The butter would sell on the world market for about \$1.05 a pound, barely half the American retail price and substantially less than the government paid for it under the dairy price support program. A sale of 100,000 tons would bring in about \$50 million less than the government paid.

Lobbyists and foreign officials in Washington said Thursday that the butter is three years old, which is thought to be about the useful life of frozen butter. "No one knows what condition that butter is in," said a lawyer who represents an international butter broker. "It might be rancid."

Some industry sources say the country is running out of refrigerated storage space for surplus butter, although this is disputed. It is widely agreed in the industry

that, without a foreign sale, government has little hope of getting the surplus except as feed or for lard, at even losses.

Officials at the Agriculture Department still hope to get the sale approved, perhaps in the next few days. Informed sources said the department is becoming worried about the huge mountain of surplus American butter, which grows by about 10 million pounds a week. "Of course, everyone realizes that all this butter is going to go bad," said an official in the office of the president's special trade representative.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Hanoi Recovers Remains of 3 U.S. Airmen

HANOI — Vietnam informed a special U.S. team Friday that the remains of three U.S. airmen, missing in action since the Vietnam War, had been found.

Vu Hoang, director of the Vietnamese Office Seeking Missing Personnel, said that the remains would be turned over to the United States as soon as Vietnamese forensic specialists had completed their verification. "I have said many times and I reiterate, there are no American POWs alive in Vietnam and all remains discovered have been handed over to the American side," Mr. Vu declared. "We have no interest in keeping them." He did not reveal the names of the recovered airmen, who were among about 2,500 U.S. servicemen missing in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia during the Vietnam War.

Pen Sovann to Head Cambodian Communists

BANGKOK — Pen Sovann was named Friday to head Cambodia's Communist Party, making him the Vietnamese-backed regime's most powerful figure.

Pen Sovann, 45, was named to head the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party at the conclusion of its four-day congress in Phnom Penh, the official radio said.

The broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, also said a resolution adopted by the congress acknowledged Cambodia's close ties to Vietnam, which has about 200,000 troops there. Pen Sovann, who holds the No. 2 position in the government after President Heng Samrin and heads the armed forces, broke away from the Khmer Rouge Communists in 1973, according to his official biography.

U.S. Agency Studying Reported DC-9 Defects

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration confirmed Friday that it is studying reports of cracks in the wing spars of some DC-9 aircraft, but denied a newspaper story that it plans to ground the airliners.

"We have no intention at this moment to ground the DC-9 fleet," said agency spokesman Dennis Feldman. The Arizona Republic reported in Phoenix that the agency was considering taking such action next week following reports of cracks in the wing spars and internal fuel tanks of some DC-9s. Mr. Feldman confirmed that such reports are under investigation.

An airworthiness directive — an order to inspect and repair any such damage — is a possibility, Mr. Feldman said, but that does not necessarily mean all the 380 or so planes based in the United States would be grounded until the work had been done.

West Urged to Use Expertise Against East Bloc

LONDON — Western nations must use their technological expertise to counter the Soviet bloc's superiority in numbers of weapons and troops, Japan's Military Communications said Friday.

"The West can neutralize the threat such an imbalance poses only by using its technological expertise to counter this disparity of arms and men," the latest edition of the reference book said.

But it added that bureaucratic red tape and inefficient ways of ordering new equipment threatened the West's hopes of gaining a military balance with Warsaw Pact countries through superior electronic technology.

OECD Backs 'Polluter Pays' Rule on Oil Spills

PARIS — Non-Communist industrial countries have agreed to adopt the "polluter pays" system for cleanup costs of oil spills at sea, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development announced Friday.

The OECD, a 24-member organization of industrial nations, said its council adopted a recommendation that also calls on members to enter into agreements that would establish rules for sharing costs among countries that provide help when the polluter does not pay everything.

The "polluter pays" rule was adopted in general terms by OECD countries in 1972, but the agency said the new agreement specifically extends it to cover accidental oil pollution.

Brandt Asks Cut In Arms Outlays To Fight Hunger

BERLIN — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, addressing a forum that included members of the North-South commission now meeting in West Berlin, Friday demanded a rapid reduction of arms spending to fight hunger in Third World countries.

Mr. Brandt, who is chairman of the panel promoting dialogue between industrial nations and developing countries, said military expenditure throughout the world reached 1,000 billion marks (\$435 billion) last year.

The North-South problems could only be solved if the fight against hunger was won, Mr. Brandt said in a discussion held at West Berlin's technical university. In this connection he criticized the high growth rates in the arms business.

Mr. Brandt said he was concerned about the worsening of the balance of payments deficits in many countries.

Polish Union Suspects Food Stockpiles

WARSAW — Members of Solidarity, the independent Polish trade union, said Friday that the union was launching a campaign to determine whether authorities are stockpiling food, which is becoming increasingly scarce.

In an open letter to the premier, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the union said that it recognized no limits in seeking and revealing information on the storage and movement of food because of the critical shortages.

Recent reports in the national press have indicated a widespread conviction that food was being deliberately withheld from the market to create further tension.

The letter by Solidarity also complained that investigations to date on police action last March in Bydgoszcz, where union members were beaten, have not been satisfactory.

The letter, drafted at a meeting of the National Commission, also accused the government of negotiating secret pay deals with other unions. It said that if the practice continued Solidarity would be obliged to force the government to implement immediately certain agreements that the union has allowed to be postponed because of the country's critical state.

Talks between Solidarity and the government on the functioning of the justice system continued in Warsaw on Friday.

Meanwhile, a Solidarity news bulletin said Friday that about 2,000 inmates at the Wolow prison near Wroclaw in southwest Poland had proclaimed a hunger strike Thursday demanding better conditions and food. The Associated Press reported. The bulletin said that government officials had arrived at the prison for talks with a prisoners' committee.

On the political front, the leader of the Polish Communist Party, Stanislaw Kania, urged delegates to an extraordinary party congress in July to ensure that only those committed to the renewal process are elected to office.

The Polish news agency reported that moves to depose a Communist dissident from his position in the city of Torun had been rejected at a meeting of local activists. It said that the activists voted to recognize Zbigniew Iwanow as a delegate from his factory base even though his expulsion from the party has been upheld by the Warsaw authorities.

Warsaw television reported that Gen. Wladyslaw Pozoga, deputy interior minister, had said at a news conference that attempts to recruit Poles living abroad had increased. He said that more than 16,000 Poles have failed to return from temporary trips abroad since 1979 and that several had been recruited by foreign intelligence services.

Some foreign journalists who have entered the country since last August are known intelligence agents, the television station quoted Gen. Pozoga as saying.

In Moscow, Pravda said that a demonstration by students here Monday was in support of an organization "closely tied to Western special services and anti-Communist centers" that seeks the "violent overthrow" of the Polish Com-

Poland's Authorities Join In Mourning for Cardinal

WARSAW — Workers were preparing Friday to erect a giant cross in Warsaw's Victory Square for the requiem Mass Sunday for Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, whose death Thursday has united Catholics and Communists in mourning and praise.

Church officials said the 13-meter (43-foot) cross would tower above an altar on the site where Polish-born Pope John Paul II received a hero's welcome from a quarter of a million compatriots at the beginning of his triumphal visit two years ago.

The pope is recovering in a Rome hospital from an assassination attempt May 13 and will be unable to attend the funeral of his former teacher and superior. He will be represented by the Vatican's secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, who will preside.

Cardinal Wyszyński, 79, who died of stomach cancer, had been prime and spiritual leader of this heavily Roman Catholic country for more than 32 years.

Communists, who once harassed the church, joined religious and union leaders in praising the late cardinal as the country observed

four days of national mourning. The head of state, Henryk Jablonski, is to lead the government delegation at the funeral, which is to be televised nationally.

The state radio Friday broadcast religious and other solemn music. Flags flew at half-mast, all sports activity was suspended and theaters and cinemas were closed.

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Qadhafi Aide Denies That Terrorists, as Defined by Libya, Get Government Support

David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

OLI — Charges by the administration that the Libyan government supports international terrorist organizations are said by Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud to be number two figure in the government. But he indicated that the Libyan and U.S. governments might have different notions of the word terrorist.

Jalloud, who is Moammar's right-hand man, said that he defines terrorism as "any act which is not based on moral and which is not based on a struggle." The Palestine Liberation Organization, which the U.S. has long regarded as a terrorist, is considered "legitimate" by Libya, Maj. Jalloud said.

The issue of international terrorism has provoked a serious rift in U.S.-Libyan relations and was at the heart of a Reagan administration order calling for the closing of the Libyan Embassy, or "People's Bureau" in Washington this month.

The 2,000 Americans who represent the mainstay of Libya's \$23-billion oil industry are in no danger, Maj. Jalloud said. Libya sends about 40 percent of its crude oil to the United States, accounting for about 10 percent of the U.S. supply.

Maj. Jalloud refused to say what steps the Libyan government had taken to protect itself should the U.S. oil companies pull out their technicians, but he did say that Libya was prepared to "live without oil" as it had done before its discovery several decades ago.

But Maj. Jalloud gave no indication whether the Libyan government had decided if it would get to meet had discussions on a definition of the word.

Maj. Jalloud said that Libya believed the United States indulged in forms of terrorism when it sent aircraft carriers to "frighten people or used the CIA to assassinate individuals."

Returning to the subject of terrorism, Maj. Jalloud noted that circumstances often decide whether or not an individual is considered a terrorist. For example, he said that Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, was called a "terrorist" in the Western media when he was leading guerrilla groups in their struggle in what was then known as Rhodesia.

Reagan Reported Set To Appoint Envoys

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has broken a pattern of appointments to ambassadorial posts with more than a dozen names either decided by the White House or expected to be announced soon, according to administration sources.

These sources also report that Michael A. Armacost, a deputy assistant secretary of state in the department's East Asian bureau, will become ambassador to Indonesia.

Moscow Condemns Reagan Talks With Wife of Dissident



Avital Shcharansky

MOSCOW — President Reagan's meeting with the wife of imprisoned Jewish dissident Anatoli B. Shcharansky is interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs, Radio Moscow said Friday.

U.S. Coal Talks Produce Tentative Pact

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United Mine Workers and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association reached a tentative agreement early Friday that could end a national miners' strike.

Thus, the strike, which has cut domestic coal production from an average of 16 million tons weekly to about 8.5 million tons, could become a 74-day walkout.

Atlanta Killing of 27-Year-Old Linked to Others

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — The murder of a 27-year-old black man last year, probably committed by the same person, is either "very strong" or "very strong" evidence, Atlanta police officials say.

Yellow Fever Called Major Threat Again

LONDON — Yellow fever, which has been kept in check for most of this century, is again becoming a major threat, the British Medical Journal reported Friday.

House Caucus Rejects Tax Compromise

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dashing hopes for quick agreement on a tax cut, Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee have rejected a three-year tax cut and across-the-board tax rate reductions in a compromise proposal.

More Women Than Men in U.S. Colleges

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — For the first time in the United States there are more female than male undergraduate college students, according to a report by the National Center for Education Statistics.

Ambush Kills 2 In Philippines

United Press International

MANILA — Communist rebels led by a Roman Catholic priest attacked a helicopter-borne military mission, killing a colonel and a woman, authorities said Friday.

J.S. Punishes Geneticist For Human Experiments

By Philip J. Hiltz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The California scientist who last year performed the first known genetic engineering experiments on human beings is being punished by the federal government for violating laws on biomedical research.

Doctors Are Treating Brady for Pneumonia

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House press secretary, James S. Brady, said during an assassination attempt on President Reagan, is being treated with an antibiotic for pneumonia in his left lung, a hospital spokesman said.

House Caucus Rejects Tax Compromise

Sen. Dole and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan in hopes of narrowing the differences.

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Dr. Dennis O'Leary said the viral-like pneumonia was discovered through X-rays Thursday when Mr. Brady's temperature started to rise. "Anytime you're dealing with a pneumonia, that's a serious infection," Dr. O'Leary said. But he added: "This kind of pneumonia is more like a pneumo-

al prepared with NIH funding and therefore needed NIH approval. He did not ask the permission of UCLA or Israeli or Italian authorities to use the products of gene splicing (recombinant DNA) in his work on humans. He is said to have told the Israelis that he would not use recombinant molecules.

As a result, it appeared likely that there would be another showdown in the House between a Reagan bill, perhaps supported by conservative Democrats, and a rival measure backed by the House Democratic leadership and the Democratic majority on Ways and Means.

Reagan Sees Habib, Praises His Success

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Peace envoy Philip C. Habib — praised by President Reagan for "almost miraculous" success in averting a Syrian-Israeli war — said Friday he will continue his mission in the Middle East next week.

Mr. Habib, called home this week for consultation, visited the White House Friday morning with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to report to the president on the results of his shuttle diplomacy.

He refused to go into the details of the proposals he carried between the capitals except to say that "it is important that all parties behave with restraint, not only with their actions, but also with the disposition of military forces."

Pentagon Denies Soviet Charge on Germ Weapons

From Agency Dispatch

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon Friday denied a Soviet insinuation that the United States stocks germ weapons in Spain.

Cheysson to Washington

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Friday that Claude Cheysson, the new French minister of external affairs, would visit Washington starting next Thursday.

Hard Coal Vote

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP) — About 2,000 anthracite miners will vote Saturday on a tentative contract that could end a 28-day-old hard coal strike by the United Mine Workers, a union spokeswoman said Thursday.

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High Noon vs. Middle Ground

Maybe — just maybe — reason and accommodation could creep into the debate over what, if anything, the United States should do about the gunning down of its citizens. If legitimate gun owners could believe that this effort is not the start of total disarmament of every household in the United States, and if the larger number of people who support stronger legislative protections against handgun abuses could acknowledge the concerns of sportsmen, hunters and gun collectors, there is room for some reason — and for a moderate legislative attempt to curb criminal handgun violence.

Such movement toward compromise is not likely to begin with any of the groups whose high-noon showdowns tend to send politically jittery members of Congress ducking under the window sills and tables. But just in the last few days, some serious rethinking about the issue, and about possible compromise measures, has been coming from interesting corners. Bob Hope, longtime friend of President Reagan and hardly a gun control zealot, says the shooting of Mr. Reagan points up the desirability of some firearms registration that might assist in tracing weapons used in such shootings. Columnist James Kilpatrick also has suggested that some compromise legislation could be shaped and enacted this year.

Last week in the House, Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., a Democrat of New Jersey, also made a significant plea for a reasoned approach to make Americans safer on their streets and in their homes. Citing a moderate measure that he and 50 co-sponsors have introduced, Mr. Rodino noted that it would cost little in dollars "and nothing in terms of

liberties." The legislation he seeks, like a companion bill introduced in the Senate by Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, would not outlaw handguns; it would not even require registration or licensing; and it would not disarm citizens who "believe they have a right and a necessity to have a handgun for protection."

What the bill would do is "tell handgun owners that, if they commit a crime with a handgun, they will lose their freedom. And it would make it more difficult and expensive for a criminal to get a handgun." The bill would 1) provide mandatory minimum sentences for anyone using or carrying a gun in the commission of a felony; 2) totally ban Saturday Night Specials, those cheap, concealable guns that no serious hunters or collectors care for, and that account for about 10 percent of the 2 million handguns assembled in the United States each year; 3) require a 21-day waiting period before the purchase of any other kind of handgun; and 4) ban the sale of handguns and pawnbrokers, control multiple purchases and require better record-keeping of sales, thefts and losses.

Don't these steps make sense? As Mr. Rodino says, "I do not believe that sportsmen, hunters and gun collectors are unyielding foes of handgun legislation. They are good and reasonable citizens. I understand the culture and heritage that make their guns their most prized possessions. I would join in opposing any effort to separate them from their guns. But can any of us oppose a law that would make it harder for the criminal, the sick, the would-be assassin to get a handgun?"

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fighting for a Free Press

There is some rare good news in the battle over international censorship. Free-press forces are starting to organize systematically to fight the Communist and Third World elements that have been working for years in UNESCO to gain international sanction for state control of the press. Through most of this time the free-press people have been in something of a defensive crouch, putting up an often one-handed defense against a regular and well-planned barrage of resolutions coming from the other side.

At Talloires in France recently, news figures from 20 countries gathered under the aegis of the private U.S.-organized World Press Freedom Committee and agreed on a declaration that independent news organizations everywhere are invited to join. A third of those countries, including Nigeria, Mexico and Malaysia, were of the Third World — a spread reflecting the fact that press freedom is not exclusively a Western concern. Together they enunciated the principles of a free press, including "the importance of advertising as a consumer service and in providing financial support for a strong and self-sustaining press," and denounced the various restrictions, codes, rules, licensing provisions and "protections" that UNESCO keeps trying to impose. UNESCO was urged to deal instead with practical problems: "improving technological progress, increasing professional in-

terchanges and equipment transfers, reducing communication tariffs, producing cheaper newsprint and eliminating other barriers to the development of news media capabilities."

The sponsors of Talloires intend that with this positive statement and with continued tactical planning, the free-press side can finally take the offensive in the forums where the battle is waged. Even now, for instance, UNESCO's indefatigable secretariat is whipping up a fresh batch of state-control proposals for presentation to its next general conference. U.S. media people are eager to ensure that official U.S. participation in UNESCO debates is vigorous and effective. Vice President Bush's call this week for UNESCO to get out of the censorship business was a good harbinger in this regard.

UNESCO plays the consensus game, treating every issue as suitable for international bargaining. But the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is an organization dedicated, in its charter, to the "free flow" of information and ideas. This is not a commodity or an interest to be cut up in pieces, negotiated and shared around. The very thought of considering a free press negotiable is repugnant. The "Declaration of Talloires" can become the first line of international defense.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Too Sweet a Deal

This may be the year for U.S. fiscal austerity, but someone apparently forgot to tell the sugar lobby. Over the objections of the Reagan administration, the House and Senate Agriculture Committees have adopted rich price-support programs for sugar growers. Either plan could cost the government hundreds of millions of dollars annually over the next few years, and raise the price of sugar in the supermarket by several cents a pound.

Virtually every economist not paid to think otherwise believes incomes of sugar producers and most other U.S. commodity producers should be determined by market forces. Changes in world output do cause prices to vary unpredictably. But the sugar industry is capable of handling the risk, making up for lean years in fat ones.

Sugar producers, though, have never fully appreciated the virtues of the free market. Their numbers are small, but thanks to aggressive lobbying, their political power is formidable. Cane growers from Louisiana, Florida and Hawaii and beet growers from the upper Midwest insist that the government set minimum prices.

Sugar prices have been high recently. But now they are on the way back down, and the

best guess is that the return to farmers will average 16 or 17 cents a pound in coming months. The sugar lobby and its friends in Congress want the government to support the price at about 19.6 cents next year. This would be accomplished either by restricting imports with tariffs or by lending the cash to growers and holding their crops as security, hoping to sell it later above the support price. Inflation adjustments would push the guaranteed support price higher in following years.

Just how much the program would eventually cost the government depends upon how much of the stored sugar can be sold in the future, and at what price. The initial outlays, though, are likely to run close to a billion dollars. And if the program succeeds in raising sugar prices by just 3 cents a pound next year, it will require an extra \$200 million to feed the U.S. sweet tooth.

Consumers and taxpayers have long been resigned to keeping this industry fat and happy. But the times are changing. When millions of Americans are being asked to tighten their belts in the name of budget reform, why must Congress continue to play sugar daddy to a select few?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 30, 1906

NEW YORK — Seven professional gamblers, including a shrewd woman, made things lively on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm by their bold operations in dice-throwing, bridge, whist and three-card monte, winning an estimated \$2,000 from the passengers. The efforts of John O'Connor, U.S. Customs inspector, prevented greater losses. The female member of the party was an innovation in deep-sea gambling. She made the acquaintance of wives, and then their husbands, whom she delivered to the mercies of her comrades. The most novel method of cheating consisted in getting a German banker to enter the bet at Wall Street through an allied se-

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "As invariably happens in times of distortion of the relations between factors of the economic situation, a great number of cure-alls have been advocated in respect of the problem of the distribution of gold. The world economy has not yet settled down since the Great War into its normal functioning habit. But demands for a 'redistribution' of gold have implied a pooling of it, which is about as absurd a 'remedy' as could be recommended. When there is not a free outflow of gold from a country as well as a free inflow, the superfluity of the metal works its own cure through inflation. The only satisfactory way to



'Surely You Won't Mind Wearing This Press Card Around Your Neck.'

Hot and Cold Terrorists

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The structure and implications of terrorism in Europe are changing. Forbidding undertones provoke memories of the terrible 1930s and require clear, cool reaction. The United States is not yet directly involved. But it is of the greatest importance not to be carried away by emotional charges and countercharges of Soviet master plots that unnerve.

In the last decade, terrorism was dominated by an anarchist mentality. Small groups of wild people kidnapped and killed to frighten society into paralyzed dread. West Germany's Baader-Meinhof gang and Italy's Red Brigades, for example, sought to provoke harsh and generalized repression that would in turn create a rebellious mood.

They had no plans for the future, not even a vague outline of how they wanted the world to change, only the mad romantic belief that if they could bring states tumbling down, something they preferred might emerge from the ruins.

'The Cause'

Even Irish and Palestinian terrorists, Japanese, Armenians, Croats and others, murdered wantonly for "the cause" without any clear idea of how their crimes were supposed to advance their convictions. They wanted to attract attention and recruits, and force the release of prisoners so as to intimidate governments against further arrests.

No doubt some of them received material help and training from Soviet-sponsored agencies. But they achieved revolution. With the exception of Turkey, where rival extremists did undermine civilian government and bring military rule, they failed in their purpose of shredding the social fabric.

Now there is a change of texture, and it is more serious. The new directions of conspiracy may be the first real success of terrorism. A certain collusion has developed between extremes of left and right in Europe. They are serving each other's interests in actually weakening governments, whether or not there is deliberate cooperation and in some cases there seems to be.

The plots recently attempted and disclosed in Spain and Italy are of a quite different order from the terrorism of the 1970s. They are the work of cold-minded people who know what they want to do with society: milk it and rule with an iron hand.

The rise of Fascism in Italy in the 1920s and the collapse of Germany's fragile Weimar Republic in

the 1930s were promoted by the ends working violently against the middle, confusing the distraught majority. Mussolini, Hitler and Franco knew exactly what they wanted and they won, for a time. This is not to play Cassandra. To remember that the ravaging dictatorships could have been stopped if people had understood in time that identifying the enemy was not to choose one ideology against another but to resist all who oppose law and liberty.

Distinctions between "friendly authoritarians" and "hostile totalitarians," as would be made by Ernest Lefevre, who has been nominated to run the State Department's human rights program, can do more damage to the cause of freedom than murderous gangs.

The United States and the revived states of Western Europe have kept peace on this crucial continent not only through their military alliance but through their dedication to shared values. It is in the highest interest of the United States and the European Community to harness those values and their proven effectiveness.

There are some specific and concrete steps to take. And now, it is never too soon.

Helping Franco

For the United States, what many Americans think should be taken for granted needs to be repeated clearly. It is that the United States can never have the good relations with tyrannies that it has with democracies. Spaniards thought they heard the opposite when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said of the February putsch in Madrid that it was an "internal affair."

They remembered that Washington led the way in helping Franco Spain out of its postwar international quarantine. Other Europeans, perhaps members of the sinister P-2 lodge in Italy, remembered that the 1967 colonels' coup in Greece was also tolerantly accepted by Washington.

Message to Generals

The United States is renegotiating its Spanish bases treaty. The way to show we understand the difference between partners and strange is to offer good strategic bedfellows is to offer good terms to democratic Spain with a public caveat endorsed by the Senate that they will not apply should the regime be overthrown. That by itself would "prevent the next coup" in the opinion of well-placed Western observers in Madrid. It would reverberate among Italian plotters, too.

France needs to stop its semi-

indulgence of Basque terrorists who use its territory as a sanctuary in tacit return for not agitating the French Basques. There are better chances for this with the new French government, and it is in the interest of the United States, too, to encourage Paris to be firm.

The conspirators in Italy and Spain don't want to be isolated from the West, but they risk miscalculating. Washington needs to set them straight quickly, before the hot and cold-eyed terrorist campaigns combine their destructive effect.

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On Knee-Jerk Responses

By Charles Peters

WASHINGTON — Too much of the political discussion that we hear divides along predictable lines, and the result is that we quickly guess what is coming next. The reason is the automatic response. The automatic response comes in several varieties of which conservative and liberal are probably the most familiar. It is guaranteed to bore all but its true believers and, far worse, it keeps us from seeing sensible solutions to our problems.

Take defense, where Republicans tend to be uncritical supporters of more spending while Democrats spent most of the 1970s automatically opposing the military. People like Gary Hart, the Democratic senator from Colorado, who advocates a strong national defense but opposes wasting money on weapons that aren't needed or don't work, have been rare indeed.

No Discrimination

James Fallows, author of the coming book, "National Defense," asked Richard Viguerie, the conservative Republican fund-raiser, why he automatically supported defense spending. "Because so many liberals automatically oppose it," was Mr. Viguerie's reply. Mr. Fallows then asked Elizabeth Holtzman, a liberal who was Democratic representative from New York, how she responded to that charge. With all the graciousness that made her a former representative, she replied: "I won't dignify that with an answer."

The regulation issue is another on which people split automatically into "pro" and "anti" groups, with little attempt to discriminate between regulations that are needed to protect life (do you really

want your baby deformed by a dangerous drug?) and regulations that needlessly stifle competition.

Of course the subject that inspires the most automatic of automatic responses is abortion. The pro-abortion people absolutely refuse to acknowledge the obvious truth that a life is being destroyed. The anti-abortion people refuse to acknowledge the occasions when having a baby would be disastrous for a mother or her family — or the toughest fact of all, the fate that is suffered by children who are truly unwanted.

Austria's Success

Not long ago I read a newspaper article about the remarkable success enjoyed by the Austrian economy in the 1970s. That success was attributed in part to a surprising combination of Keynesian and monetarist principles. The right solutions to our problems could have similarly mixed ideological roots. But we won't find out as long as we are prisoners of the automatic response.

To make our automatic responses less automatic, we need to face complexity and take pride in doing so. We don't have to abandon morality to deal with complexity; indeed, the most moral decision is usually the one that takes all factors into account. Nor do we have to sacrifice our determination to get things done — which is, of course, what some people really mean when they say, "Well, that's a very complicated matter." They want you to give up, to stop bothering them.

The way to deal with the problem of the automatic response might be to introduce into the U.S. educational system experiences comparable to those a trial lawyer must go through before presenting a case to the jury. He cannot be a prisoner of the automatic response because that is the sure path to defeat. He must open himself up to every fact and argument in his opponent's favor and must scrutinize his own case to see what will ring false or unpersuasive to the 12 people on the jury. He must continually

expose his own arguments to the questions that reasonable men would have. Of course, this is something the worst of the automatic responders hate to do.

Choleric Response

In my experience as an editor, I have often had to deal with knee-jerk liberal and conservative writers. They actually get choleric when I try to make them face the reasonable arguments of the other side. They obviously think that their articles will be weakened if they acknowledge the valid points of their opponents, when, in fact, their articles would be better if they faced them, enriching their own positions with an acceptance of the other side's good points and making their own position more convincing because they have demonstrated to the reader that they aren't some blind zealot.

Think of a falling marriage. It can usually be saved only when the parties stop replaying in their minds the litany of arguments that inflame their sense of self-righteousness and really begin to respond to the legitimate points of their partners.

That is exactly what concerned liberal and conservative Americans must begin to do.

Charles Peters is editor of The Washington Monthly, from which this article was adapted by The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Letters

Pope's Assailant

Turks tell us now that the Pope John Paul's assailant is an arch-enemy of the Turkish nation and a living justification of the general's rule. They even insinuate that he is an agent of an Armenian conspiracy.

I would not be surprised if they end up suggesting that he is a Cypriot.

IRENE GOUST,
Paris.

On Japan-U.S. Trade

I was more than a little surprised to read (IHT, May 20) in William Pfaff's column that the United States "enjoys a comfortable balance of trade with Japan..." When did this miracle happen? The United States runs a deficit in

something on the order of \$10 billion a year.

One grows weary of so much uninformed writing on international trade relationships of Japan, Japanese authorities have flatly refused to reciprocate in their demand on the rest of the world for what they euphemistically therefore call "free trade." The record shows that when approached to do so that they have replied something like "we don't need those products, we have our own producers of them." For all the attempts to discredit the concept of a mercantilist Japan, Inc., it exists.

Some bright young economist should look into the differences in cost-structure for Japanese producers, given their lifetime job with no lay-offs (admittedly beginning to wane), and what that means for price-discrimination.

got to the heart of the social cohesion of that concept. What we need now is the economic analysis of those high fixed-cost cartels with protected home markets.

ARTHUR J. KIRSCH,
Paris.

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It Is Said to Be Contacting Campuses to Check Up on Chinese Students and Scholars

By Mathews
Special Post Service
GELES — FBI agents quietly contacting off-American universities and visiting schools in China, apparently to intelligence information for possible defectors.

Telephone calls and visits to be part of an effort to check up on the enormous growth in Chinese students and scholars — now about 5,100 campuses. Officials at Stanford, Stanford, the University of California at San Diego, and the University of Ohio have been contacted by the FBI.

Officials did not want to be identified because they feared a backlash from the Chinese university community. Several officials said they feared a backlash from the Chinese university community.

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A professor at Boston University who does research at Harvard, said she was visited at her office in Harvard's East Asian research center about a year ago by an agent from the FBI's Boston office.

Agent Spoke Chinese
 "There was a Chinese delegation visiting universities in the area at that time. He asked me if I knew anything about them and I said I didn't. Then we just talked about China," she said. Prof. Goldman said the agent spoke Chinese and had previously attended one of her lectures.

A Stanford professor, contacted in China, said, "You get routine phone calls from people who would like to drop by to see if anything interesting is going on."

He said agents never specified what they were looking for, but he assumed they were interested in subversive activity. He always told them he knew of nothing to discuss and that would end the conversation, he said.

He was most recently contacted by the FBI last fall, as was an official at Oberlin. The bureau contacted an official at San Diego early this year.

The FBI contacts appear to be scattered and as much concerned

with developing a relationship with the person contacted as with gathering information. The campus officials said agents asked for general information on visiting Chinese scholars and students, and in only one case suggested a reason for the contact — to anticipate any defections.

A State Department official familiar with U.S.-Chinese relations said such FBI checks are "standard operating procedure." Prof. Goldman, whose husband is an expert on the Soviet Union, said she knew of similar FBI checks on visiting Soviet scholars.

A professor at one Washington-area campus said the local landlord for a visiting Chinese scholar was questioned by the FBI. The professor asked that her university not be identified because the scholar had told her of the incident in confidence.

A teacher at Wisconsin interviewed by an FBI agent in mid-1979 said she was asked if it was not "a little dangerous to have so many Chinese Communists on campus?" The teacher, of Chinese descent, said she told the agent, "What do you think the Chinese are? Even a Communist is not a monster, he is a person."

The university officials contacted

by the FBI said they had answered what they considered to be general questions about their Chinese scholars and students.

Similar Requests
 An official at the University of Southern California said it was his impression that universities have occasionally received similar requests for such information about visiting scholars from the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, but Chinese scholars currently outnumber those from other Communist nations on U.S. campuses.

Officials at nearly all universities said it was their policy to direct government officials asking for information about specific foreign students to the general student directory or to refuse to give out any information if the student had so requested.

FBI Director William H. Webster asked for funds in 1978 to allow better surveillance of increasing numbers of visitors from Socialist countries, particularly China.

The interviews with university officials indicate no FBI campaign to survey formally every campus, but rather to try to find cooperative faculty members who could

warn them if a Chinese student or scholar was considering defecting.

"We want to find out if there are any adjustment problems, any political problems," one campus official said an agent told him earlier this year. "We don't contact the individuals themselves, but if there is a problem, then we go to them."

Bureau Refuses Comment
 Wiley Thompson, an FBI spokesman in Washington, said the bureau could not comment. "Normally, when it comes to foreign counterintelligence activities, we would not be in a position to discuss our program," he said. "I'm not at liberty to say whether we have talked to the universities."

One former government official familiar with U.S. security procedures said it was possible that local FBI offices were taking the initiative in checking with universities. They would be interested, he

said, in some warning of events such as the defection of a Chinese interpreter in San Francisco last year or the marriage of a visiting Chinese dancer to an American recently that resulted in what appeared to be the temporary detention of the dancer at the Chinese Consulate in Houston.

Agents who make the initial contact appear reluctant to return when they get a hostile response. The teacher at Wisconsin, who asked that her name not be used, said the agent spoke to her in mid-1979 did not return after she told him she would report the entire conversation to her chancellor.

Carl Jacobson, an administrator who handles problems of the five Chinese students at Oberlin College, said he was telephoned in September by an agent from the FBI's Cleveland office. "It was very brief, sort of a glancing blow," he said.

"They wanted to know how many we had, where they came from, what they studied. They seemed to be trying to figure if I was a good contact or not." They ended by asking if they could call again. He said they could, but he has not been contacted since.

Calls to other universities with large Chinese student populations, such as Michigan, Berkeley and Columbia, failed to locate any official who had been contacted by the FBI, "although that doesn't mean there haven't been any," said Columbia University law Prof. Randle Edwards.

Campus officials said they had also been in contact with State Department officials about government restraints on Chinese research and security-related areas, such as high technology computers.

About half of the Chinese at U.S. universities are part of official

exchanges. Most of them are older scientists doing short-term research of one or two years. They are thought less likely to remain in the United States because almost all have wives in China.

The others are students whose funding comes not from the government but from U.S. relatives and friends. They are younger and usually expect to stay longer. University officials say they know of none whose visas have expired yet, but expect some to try to relocate permanently in the United States, a step some Chinese officials have tried to discourage.

One prominent official of the Chinese Consulate in San Francisco visited a California campus and addressed all Chinese studying there at a meeting closed to non-Chinese. He warned them against romantic entanglements with non-Chinese, and against attending X-rated movies.

Yat-sen's Widow, Soong Ching-ling, Dead at 90

Michael Weiskopf
Special Post Service
Soong Ching-ling, widow of modern China's father, Sun Yat-sen, and a historical figure who lived near the center of China for the last 65 years, died Friday. She had leukemia and heart disease.

Soong, whose marriage to Sun ended her lasting political life as a Communist, China even she was never allowed to marry until she was 27, and she was a high government official, recently she was vice of the Chinese parliament.

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state post, which has been vacant since 1966.

Despite her high political ranking, Miss Soong derived much of her influence from her extraordinary background. It was highlighted by marriage in 1914 to Sun, who founded Republican China in 1911 after the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

Famous Family
 She was one of the famous Soong sisters whose husbands shaped the course of modern Chinese history. Her younger sister, Soong Mei-ling, married Chiang Kai-shek, while her older sister married the prominent financier and Nationalist Chinese politician H.H. Kung. Their brother, T.V. Soong, was a foreign minister in the Nationalist government before the Communist victory in 1949 and was once reputed to have been the richest man in the world.

Soong Ching-ling's political leanings were more leftist than those of her sisters. After Sun's death in 1925 she openly sided with the left wing of the Kuomintang (Nationalist) Party, which her husband had founded, and later backed the Communist government.

Miss Soong's funeral is likely to be the most elaborate state occasion since the death of Mao in 1976. China may use the opportunity to make fresh peace overtures by inviting Taiwanese leaders, diplomats believe.

Miss Soong was born to a wealthy Christian family in Shanghai, the second daughter of Charles Jones Soong, a U.S.-educated businessman. Like the children of many rich families in China at the time, she was sent to the United States to study and was graduated from Wesleyan College for Women in Macon, Ga.

After receiving her degree she headed back to China, stopping in Tokyo where she met Sun, who was 25 years her senior and already married. She offered her help to him and they were married two years later.

Acting as Sun's secretary, she became deeply involved in his revolutionary activities and served as his English-language translator. In 1923, she participated in negotiations with the Soviet revolutionary official Michael Borodin that led to a reorganization of the Kuomintang and a united front with the Communist Party.

Opposed Chiang
 Returning to Shanghai after her husband's death, she became active in the student movement and began verbally attacking the right wing of the Kuomintang, led by her brother-in-law Chiang Kai-shek, who was fighting the leftists for control of the party.

Capitalizing on her prestige as Sun's widow, she was the only leftist Kuomintang figure at the time who dared to oppose Chiang, criticizing him for first wanting to suppress the Communists in China before turning his army against Japanese troops that invaded the country in 1931.

While holding official posts of the Kuomintang after the war, she supported the Communist calls for a coalition government and urged the United States to stop aiding Chiang's army, maintaining that military assistance contributed to civil war in China.

After the People's Republic of China was officially inaugurated by Mao on Oct. 1, 1949, she was chosen as one of three non-Communist vice chairmen of the Central People's Government Council, the highest state body at the time, which passed almost all the important statutes in Communist China during the early years of the government.

Ly Lou Williams, Jazz Musician, Dies

The Associated Press
ATLANTA, N.C. — Mary Lou Williams, a jazz pianist and composer, died Thursday of cancer.

Williams had been an artist at Duke University in Durham, N.C., since she lived in the 1930s and 1940s and became a professional by playing and touring widely in the Dukeville Syncopators band.

Williams became her husband.

From 1929 to 1941, Miss Williams played with Andy Kirk and his Clouds of Joy band. Hits she composed for the band and recorded include "Walking and Swinging," "Froggy Bottom," "Lotia Sax Appeal," "Steppin' Pretty" and "Little Joe from Chicago."

Miss Williams wrote and arranged for many bands, including those of Benny Goodman, the Dorsey, Cab Calloway, Bob Crosby, Glen Gray and Louis Armstrong.

She was one of the few musicians of the swing era to complete a successful transition to the bebop style of the 1940s and 1950s.

From 1954 to 1957, Miss Williams dropped out of the music world and joined the Catholic Church. She was coaxed back by Dizzy Gillespie and performed with his band at the 1957 Newport Festival.

and later commander in chief of the Baltic fleet. In 1939 he was appointed deputy people's commissar of the Soviet Navy. He later held posts in the Soviet Defense Ministry. He also played a major role in the defense of Leningrad during World War II.

Janos Pilszky
BUDAPEST (AP) — Janos Pilszky, 60, Hungary's leading poet, has died here of a heart attack, the government newspaper Magyar Hirlap said Thursday.

Venzel Ulrik Hammershamb
ATHENS (UPI) — Venzel Ulrik Hammershamb, 65, the Danish ambassador to Greece since 1978, was found dead at his home Thursday. It was believed he suffered a heart attack.

Philip D. Block Jr.
CHICAGO (UPI) — Philip D. Block Jr., 74, retired board chairman of Inland Steel Co., died Thursday.

Miguel de Capriles
NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Miguel de Capriles, 75, a former dean of the New York University School of Law and a leading authority on fencing, died Sunday in San Francisco.

Id Marriage Urged in India

The Associated Press
DELHI — Police in the state of Rajasthan have a local government official arranging the marriage of his 10-year-old daughter to a 12-year-old boy in violation of Indian laws.

News of India reported, the boy under 18 and men cannot legally marry in India, however, the tradition of marriage continues although officially banned in 1929.

news agency said Wednesday the police action followed an "investigation" of the marriage at the village home of Lal, minister of state for in Kuruj, Udaipur district.

OBITUARIES
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DEATH NOTICE
SCHULTE, Anneliese, E.
 on May 26, in her New York apartment. Beloved daughter of the late Mrs. Anthony Schulte, devoted sister of Lucille S. Bennett and the late Heide S. Shover, aunt of Denise S. Havelock, Mrs. Richard Ackart, Mrs. John L. Greene, Jr. and Thomas A. Bennett. Funeral service was on Friday, May 29, at Frank E. Campbell Funeral Home, 1076 Madison Ave., New York City. Interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery. Contributions in her memory to the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, 1275 York Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10021 would be very much appreciated.

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To Submit Reforms To People
 Would Base Plans On Democracy

By Frank Luby
 The Chinese leadership is making a move to reform the political system. The move is the first step toward a more democratic system. The leadership is trying to show that it is not afraid of criticism and that it is willing to listen to the people's voice.

Regrets and Worries Haunt Palais Bourbon
 By Joseph Klein
 The French government is facing a difficult situation. The government is trying to show that it is not afraid of criticism and that it is willing to listen to the people's voice.

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A Visit to Althorp,
Lady Di's Home

by Isabel Bass

ALTHORP, England — For those who want to participate in the royal wedding this summer, the way to get closest to the royal family may not be to line up on Fleet Street to watch the procession but to spend a day here in the country at Althorp Hall, the Spencer's family seat, where Lady Di once lived.

to "set the record straight," denying that she was Lady Di's "wicked stepmother." Cynics may still wonder, but the wear and tear on Althorp may end up costing the Spencers more than the price of admission tourists pay. It takes a lot of 10p postcards and £1 tours to cover repairs on the fabric and reupholstering of antique French chairs.



Althorp Hall, the stately home where Lady Di grew up, with (inset) the Earl and Lady Spencer, showing jewelry.

in neat semicircles and adding, almost to herself, "We must keep things tidy." After this kindly welcome, visitors pass through the stable courtyard and gardens to the house, where they are whizzed through drawing rooms, bedrooms and galleries.

The 115-foot picture gallery, where members of the household took their exercise on wet days in Elizabethan times, is now lined with Peter Lelys, Van Dycks and portraits of beauties in the court of Charles II. There are also Reynolds and Gainsboroughs in the vast — and important — Althorp art collection.

The house has always been occupied by the family. Perhaps its most impressive feature is a huge inner courtyard (now covered) with an immense staircase, vast fireplace and interior gallery ceremonially lined with portraits of ancestors from Althorp's vast collection.

Chinese Dragon Boats to Race Across Hong Kong Harbor

by Harry Rolnick

HONG KONG — With the thumping of giant drums and the roar of up to 70 oarsmen, the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival (Wu Yueh Chieh) begins next Saturday, June 6, the auspicious Fifth Day of the Fifth Moon, as (in theory) it has taken place for more than 2,000 years.

winner of the June 6 races represents Hong Kong in competition with teams from Singapore, Macao, Hawaii, Nagasaki, Japan, Penang, Malaysia, and Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. The races themselves are no faster than a horse race — last year's winner made the 700 meters in 2 minutes 40.6 seconds.

As the legend goes, the dragon traditionally hibernated under water in autumn and winter. Then, when it began to emerge in the spring, it had to be pacified. So the boats paid homage to the dragon, and threw rice cakes into the water to fend off the hungry ghosts of the drowned who might harm the fishermen and their boats.

He also gave a recipe for these special cakes, which were to consist of glutinous rice, beans, pork, lotus seeds and yolk of salted egg, each portion to be wrapped in five leaves, then boiled (or steamed) for four hours. Even more important, each cake should be tied with five silk threads of five mystical colors (red, yellow, blue, black and white).

The Battlefields of Belgium

by Mavis Airey

BRUSSELS — Belgium is on everybody's fine for commerce and tourism, but disastrous when neighbors decide to go to war. The current invasion of the country by the Common Market, NATO, SHAPE, the multinationals and three separate diplomatic corps — Belgium, the EEC and NATO — is the most peaceful and welcome in a history of invasions that goes back over 2,000 years.

graves of 5,310 U.S. soldiers are laid out in an enormous Greek cross. Inside the chapel, engraved maps evoke the famous battle. Nearer the German border at Henri-Chapelle, 55 kilometers east of Liege, lie the bodies of another 7,789 American soldiers in a cemetery filled with roses and rhododendrons. A small museum in the chapel tells the story of the end of the American campaign.



A flurry of foam and spray as dragon boats race toward the finish line.

Whether or not the legend is true, Chu Yuan was indeed a remarkable man, a brilliant poet whose poems are still read today. Historically, he lost his job as minister of Chu much earlier than the legend has it and became a recluse and collector of folk material. Like a Woody Guthrie, Bela Bartok or William Blake, he roamed about the countryside of Hunan and Szechuan collecting folktales and folk music — often adding his own alchemy of ghosts, fairies and mythical kingdoms that he imagined walking along the shore.

Much has changed. In the old days, no woman would dare come near the races; now women can have their own teams. The symbolic spare man on the boat — the one who looked for the corpse of Chu Yuan — has long been disposed of. As have the great feasts at the finish and the prayers in the Tin Hau temples. Instead, local industries and the Hong Kong government award the prizes and honors.

The famous battlefield of Waterloo, 18 kilometers south of Brussels, bears little resemblance to the field Napoleon, Wellington and Blücher surveyed on June 18, 1815. The area is dominated by the huge Lion Monument erected by the Belgians in honor of the Prince of Orange, leader of the Dutch/Belgian troops — Belgium was then part of the Netherlands — who was wounded here. To find the 300,000 cubic meters of earth needed to build the monument, builders flattened the battlefield's contours, including part of the infamous chem-in-creek that cost so many lives.



Only with old postcards can Memorial Day visitors recall the damage done Ypres' 13th-century marketplace by heavy World War I bombardments.

The Pirates Puncture Punk on the London Scene

by Carol Mann

LONDON — Looking as if you slept in the locker at Victoria Station and lived off chips and stale beer may have been fashionable last year, but it is now regarded as beneath contempt by those in the know.

ional. Dissent is not organized in England: Kids don't join political parties, they dress up and act out.

Romantic — with fragments of punk anarchy. Their music aims at baroque grace and elaboration, but the result is Grand-Guignol soundtrack, speckled with package-tour exoticism, all very, very self-conscious.

"God save the Queen and the Fascist Regime" and offered to destroy the system in a wildly romantic gesture, the pirates sing of "Louis XIV" and "The Flowers of Romance" and their appearance at best caricatures of the royal family. There should be a number of Nell Gwynnes and Nelsons — all trimmed down to respectability — attending Prince Charles' wedding in July.

Now the lad of the day is a cross between Captain Blood, Werther and the Marquis de Sade; his moll (Flanders) combines the qualities of the Scarlet Empress, Anna Karenina and Little Orphan Annie. The look is genteel and refined, but overdue to the point of perversion. This is the 18th century all right, but not Gainsborough's vision, rather Erroll Flynn's Hollywood version, all stilted grace and histrionic attitudes.

The clothes are purchased in charity sales or are borrowed from theatrical wardrobes. Many make their own clothes, though shops are beginning to cater to them. The first one to go Pirate was none other than the legendary ultra-punk, "Seditionaries," now called the World's End (where it's located). It is run by Malcolm McLaren, the former manager of the Sex Pistols who now manages Adam and the Ants, and the designer Vivienne Westwood, who formulated the punk look into its most acceptable (and commercial) avant-garde expression.

Whereas the punks rocked to Sid Vicious' Clanking rhinestones, Beau Brummells and Lady Bonifant with painted beauty spots and rice powder pallor peer through lace mantillas, as they lounge about and pull the clothes off the hangers. The latest hit from the Spandau Ballet accompanies their theatrical effusions in the background.

Equally impressive — but for their beauty — are the hundreds of immaculately tended cemeteries — anything from three or four discreet stones under a tree in a rolling Flemish field to the flower-filled Tyne Cot Cemetery, where two German butlers lie in the midst of 11,856 white crosses. A memorial hall lists the 35,000 persons whose bodies were never found.

Despite rampant commercialism, Waterloo is still an eloquent place. The old farms that figured in the battle are still there, and monuments to the Belgians, Hanoverians, Prussians and French dot the countryside. The house Wellington made his headquarters has been turned into an excellent museum.

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Restaurant review

Venetian Feasts From the Adriatic

by Patricia Wells

VENICE — Once again, "the Venice season" has opened, with tourists and summer residents disembarking to find that the damp spring fog has lifted, the lagoon breezes are warming and the Rialto market is awash in a blaze of brilliant, vermilion-colored Adriatic crab, miniature anchovies, fern green asparagus and tiny silver-skinned sardines.

Harry's Bar — that landmark watering hole on Calle Vallarossa just east of St. Mark's Square — just celebrated its 50th anniversary, and nothing much has changed. Everyone still finds straight for Harry's the moment he sees foot on land, to see and be seen, to swoon over the pasta and share a caress of the light and fresh, dry white Soave. Despite Harry's fame and success over the years, it remains an anomaly: an ultrafashionable restaurant that actually serves good food.

(Harry's does, of course, have its detractors. As one old customer put it: "The pasta at Harry's I don't care for too much. It is done in the New York Upper East Side northern Italian style, too soft and too much cream.") Another complained: "You don't find Italian cuisine there; it's Harry's cuisine."

But go, and while you're celebrity-watching, sample the *scampi fritti salsa tartara*, tiny gyoche-sized Adriatic prawns, delicately fried and served with a tartar sauce so fresh and delicious that you realize how good this blend

of mayonnaise, pickles, capers and chives can be.

The *risottoli de magro* is, yes, soft and creamy, but it is also deliciously refined. The little pockets of fresh pasta are stuffed with a traditional trio of parmesan and spinach, then artfully layered with whole leaves of fresh and pungent sage.

If you arrive at Harry's before the asparagus season fades, order the *risotto con asparagi*, tender, full-flavored grains of thick and stubby Italian rice laced with thin slivers of fresh young asparagus.

Less successful but equally honest is the *scampi alla carlota*, sauteed shrimp in a thin, tomato-based sauce, and the *filetto alla Carpaccio*, Harry's famous ruddy red and paper-thin slices of raw beef, drizzled with a mayonnaise-based sauce boosted with Tabasco and Worcestershire, mustard and beef stock.

The fresh fruit sorbets, the rich chocolate cake and the zabaglione-flavored sponge cake are, like Venetian and the Venetians, quite good. It's worth the trip, even if you get stuck at a middle table or, worse yet, upstairs, away from the action. Reservations are a must. Even Ling Wermüller can't get a table without one. Dinner for two with a 20 percent service charge will easily run to 85,000 lira, or about \$55.

There's no "scene" at Cucina di Stagnat, a tiny little five-table restaurant on a calle by the same name near the Rialto bridge and just off Campo St. Bartolomeo. Rather, this neighborhood spot offers a small and honey-repository that's fresh, light and good.

The best Venetian meal begins with an antipasto direct from the sea, and here you'll find a simple, uncomplicated salad — *mitto di pesce* — with tiny circles of pearly cuttlefish, baby sardines and super fresh scampi all gently bathed in olive oil and a touch of lemon juice.

The pasta here is a bit harder than Harry's. Try the thin, flat and fresh *bavetti* noodles, carefully sauced with a pungent garlic and basil-rich pesto. The Venetian specialty, *fegato alla veneziana con polenta*, thin slices of liver and onions, was so popular that it was eventually prepared from a package mix.

Stick with the fish and seafood at Stagnat; the *fritto misto Adriatico*, an assortment of cuttlefish, tiny soft-shell crabs and scampi, are fried in a perfectly light and delicate batter, so fresh they seem to have jumped from the water to the frying pan to the table.

Stagnat, which is closed on Fridays, is moderately priced. A meal for two, with a bottle of the light and spicy house red wine will cost about 20,000 lira, or around \$23.

Though locals love Al Capote (calle dei Fucini 4246) all year round for its fine and varied food, this large and simple restaurant finds special favor during the hot and breezy months of summer. It's one of the few Venetian restaurants with a functioning air conditioner.

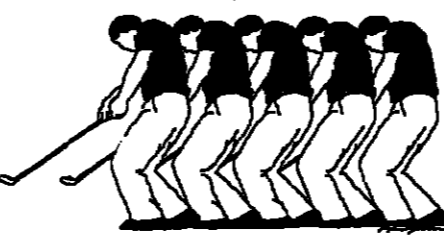
The decor is light and airy, and the menu is simple and satisfying, and this means not only for the palate but also for the pocket. A *polenta con pesce* and *polenta con polenta* are simple and satisfying, and this means not only for the palate but also for the pocket. A *polenta con pesce* and *polenta con polenta* are simple and satisfying, and this means not only for the palate but also for the pocket.

Do try any of the specialties prepared with scampi or prawns: *scampi fritti*, cooked with cuttlefish or clam sauce. The *risotto di scampi*, or rice of the season, was cooked gently in a rich chicken stock then finished with tiny pieces of baby scallops. The *scampi alla carlota* is a classic Venetian dish, rabbit so tender you could eat it with a spoon, served with a tomato sauce flavored with cayenne, sausage and minced bacon. The frisky Tokay came wine goes down easily, as does the bill. Dinner for four will cost about 65,000 lira, or less than \$65.

One can always play it safe with the delicate *fritto misto Adriatico*, the traditional *fegato alla veneziana* served with light and shimmering *polenta* or the *comiglio all'arabbiata*, rabbit so tender you could eat it with a spoon, served with a tomato sauce flavored with cayenne, sausage and minced bacon. The frisky Tokay came wine goes down easily, as does the bill. Dinner for four will cost about 65,000 lira, or less than \$65.

Leisure

European Golf Clubs for Travelers



by J.J. Masse

PARIS — More and more golf clubs in Europe are open to visiting golfers. What follows is a list of some of the best and most difficult courses in Austria, Belgium, Greece and Ireland, based on three criteria: aesthetics, golfing quality and condition. Courses in other European countries, Asia and North Africa will be listed next week.

AUSTRIA. Tyrol golf clubs, famous for their scenic landscape and hilly courses, include

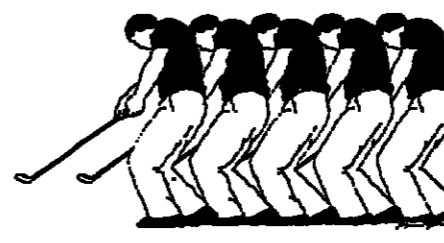


Innsbruck-Igls' 18-hole course (tel: 5223-7165), the Fitzthum 9-hole course (tel: 5356-2007) and the Red Bull Golf 9-hole course (tel: 5356-5161), which has Austria's best golf school.

Built in 1934, the Achensee Golf Club's 9-hole course is the oldest and trickiest of all with its sloping fairways, pine forests and fine views (tel: Pertisau 5234-5377). The Seefeld 18-hole championship course is both challenging and beautiful in a mountain setting with its two lakes (tel: 5212-3003).

The Tiroler Fremdenverkehrsverbund (Bozener Platz 6, 6010 Innsbruck) offers a package deal, minimum one week stay, half pension, green fees, with possibility of playing at any of the Tyrol golf clubs, for 4,200-6,500 Austrian shillings.

BELGIUM. Brussels-Tervuren (the Royal Golf Club of Belgium) is a mature course in a forest where the royalty once hunted wild boar. It has a superb chateau clubhouse, 18-hole and 9-hole courses. Weekday fees: 200 Belgian francs; weekends, 400 BF. Château de Ravenstein, 1980-Tervuren, tel: 57.58.01. The Royal Antwerp Golf Club, with 18-hole and 9-hole courses, costs 200 BF weekdays, Sat. or Sun. 250 BF, (2080 Kapellenbos/Antwerp, tel: 66.84.56). Guests must produce a membership card of a home club.



At Brussels-Ohain, the Royal Waterloo Golf Club has two 18-hole courses. Weekday fees: 250 BF; weekends: 400 BF. 50 Chemin de Wavre, Ohain, tel: 53.18.50, or 53.15.97 in Brussels. Dinant is 18-hole course, 9 kilometers from Dinant, with weekday fees of 150 BF, weekends 200 BF. At Houyet, tel: 083-6.62.28.

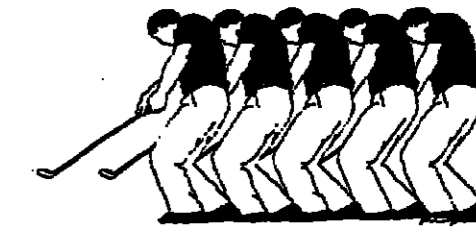
In Ghent, the Royal Golf Club has Bredas Blanches has an 18-hole course, with weekday green fees of 150 BF, Sat. or Sun. 250 BF. At Lathem-St. Martin, tel: Ghent 52.54.11. Grez-Doicean's Golf Club du Becult also has an 18-hole course. Weekday fees: 150 BF; weekends, 300 BF. Tel: 010/85217.

In Liege, the Limburg Golf en Country Club has a 9-hole course, with weekday fees at 150 BF, weekends, 200 BF. Chaussée de Zwartberg, 3530 Houthalen, tel: 011/555.43.

The 18-hole course at Mons is called the (Bergan) Royal Golf Club du Hainaut. Weekday fees: 200 BF, Sat. or Sun. 250 BF. Erbi-soul-Lez-Mons, tel: 065/296.10. The Royal Golf Club d'Ostende has 18-hole course, with weekday fees: 150 BF, Sat. or Sun. 200 BF. 58 Route Royale, Coq sur Mer, tel: 059.232.83. Royal Golf Club des Fagnes a Spa has an 18-hole course. Weekday fees: 200 BF; Sat. or Sun. 200 BF. Balmoral, Spa, tel: 087.716.13.

Right on the sea is the popular summer resort Le Zoute, with two 18-hole courses. Weekday green fees: 225 BF, Sat. or Sun. 375 BF. Douve des Sapiénières, Le Zoute, tel: 616.17.

GREECE. The Glyfada Golf Club of Athens' 18-hole course lies on a gradual slope, on the foothills of Mount Hymettus. Its fairways are



lined with pines strategically placed to test the fair golfer. Weekday fees: 250 drachmas. Sat. or Sun. 400 Drs. tel: 01-89.46.820.

Open year round but best between April and November, the Corfu Golf and Country Club has an 18-hole course with very well-trapped greens and several large water hazards. Daily green fees, 200 Drs. Write: P.O. Box 71, Corfu, tel: 0661-94.220/1.

At the Afandou Golf Club on Rhodes is an 18-hole course on the sea about 20 kilometers from the town of Rhodes. Weekday fees: 90 Drs. Sat. or Sun. 150 Drs. tel: 0241-51.390.

IRELAND. Ballybunion is an exciting links of the highest championship class, with tall sandhills and narrow fairways blown by Atlantic winds. Bundoran's remote, breeze-swept, 18-hole course on the northwest coast is beautiful and challenging.

Dublin's Portmarnock is an 18-hole course nine miles northeast of the city, that is relatively flat, but long. The last five holes are classed among the greatest finish in all championship golf. The Royal Dublin on Bull Island is an 18-

hole course that demands accuracy and requires sensitive gauging of the tricky winds.

In Killarney, the two championship courses, Mahon's Point and Kileen, sit in undulating mountain scenery on the shores of Lough Lean. The lush green fairways demand length and accuracy. Lahinch, two seaside links near Shmannon, the Old Course and the New Course, take advantage of the great sandhills and springy turf, making a real test of golfing skill. Newcastle-Royal County Down has two beautiful courses set between mountains and sea. No. 1 course has hosted many major championships. No. 2 is less demanding.

The Royal Belfast, Ireland's oldest golf club is scenically laid out along the sea, attractive but uncompromising. In Royal Portrush County Antrim, there is the Dunluce on high ground swept by Atlantic breezes, and the more sheltered Valley course.



Venetian cuisine boasts crustaceans, scampi, tiny cuttlefish and soft-shell crabs.

weekend

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List in the Classified Section

International datebook

AUSTRIA
SALZBURG. Palace (tel: 72788) — Palace Concerts. Includes: May 30: Pro Arte Quartet (Haydn, Mozart), May 31: Munich Mozart Trio (Haydn, Mozart), June 2: Stuttgart Wind Quintet (Mozart, Rossini).
VIENNA. To June 21: Vienna Festival. Includes: Staatsoper. Opera — May 30: "Boris Godunov," June 3: "Arlita," June 4: "La Traviata," June 5: "Der Rosenkavalier," June 6: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," June 7: "Donnerstag," Konzerthaus — May 31: Beaux-Arts Trio, June 1: Murray Perahia piano, June 2: Kucel Quartet, Andre Previn conductor, June 3-4: Polish Chamber Orchestra.
KARLSRUHE. 4 Karlsruhe — June 5: Susquehanna University Choir (Schneitz, Haydn, Poulenc).

BELGIUM
BRUSSELS. Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 511.36.06) — To July 12: "Painting in Germany," exhibition.
COURTRAI. To June 9: Flanders Festival (tel: 056/22.00.34). Includes: June 9: English Chamber Orchestra, Helmut Kiling conductor, American University Choir (Haydn).
LIMBURG. To June 30: Flanders Festival (tel: 012/23.39.14). Includes: June 7: New York Vocal Arts Ensemble, Raymond Beagle conductor.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
PRAGUE. To June 4: International Music Festival. Includes: Chateau de Prague. June 1-2: Moscow Symphony Orchestra, Václav Dvůrka conductor. June 3-4: Czech Philharmonic, Prague Philharmonic Choir, Wolfgang Sawallisch conductor (Smetana, Beethoven).
ENGLAND
EPSOM. Racecourse (tel: 26311) — Horse racing. Includes: June 3: The Derby, June 4: Coronation Cup, June 6: Oak Stakes.
GLYNDEBOURNE. To Aug. 11: Festival Opera (tel: 0273/81.24.11). Includes: June 1-7: Eddy Louiss sextet, The Barber of Seville, May 31, June 2 and 4: "The Marriage of Figaro."
LONDON. Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61) — June 1-13: Stuttgart Ballet.
National Film Theatre — June 3-14: Tributes to the Royal Ballet.
National Hall, Kensington — June 4-13: Fine Art and Antiques Fair.
Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — May 31 at 3:15 p.m.: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Haydn, Bartok, Brahms); at 7:30 p.m.: Philharmonia Orchestra, Vladimir Ashkenazy conductor, Daniel Barenboim piano (Chopin, Tchaikovsky).

FRANCE
ANTIBES/JUAN-LES-PINS. Palais de Congrès (tel: 61.26.55) — To June 4: "Festival International du Jeune Soliste." Includes: June 4: Nice Philharmonic Orchestra, Pol Miel conductor, André Frossin, Claude Kahni piano (Weber, Mendelssohn, Rachmaninoff, de Falla).
BORDEAUX. To May 31: "Mai Musical" (tel: 48.58.54). Includes: May 30: "Giselle," Paris Opera Ballet.
Galerie des Beaux-Arts — To Sept. 1: "Profile of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York."
MULHOUSE. Palais des Fêtes — June 2-4: French Film Festival. Includes: June 2: "La Règle du Jeu" (Jean Renoir), June 3: "Napoleon" (Gance).
PARIS. To June 18: International Guitar Festival (tel: 874.96.98). Includes: June 2: Gabriel Fumet flute, Olivier Bensussan guitar.
American Center (tel: 321.42.20) — June 2-4: Open house for video artists.
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To Nov 2: "Paris-Paris: Creation in France 1937-1957."
FNAC-Forum, 17 rue Pierre Lescot (tel: 233.90.85) — June 1-5: Week of Contemporary Dance. Includes: June 1: Susan Bourge.
Goethe-Institut, 17 rue d'Enfer — To July 3: "Reinhold Heine in Paris: 1831-1836," exhibition.
Hotel de Saint-Aignan (tel: 354.96.60) — June 1-30: "Sœurs de Saint-Aignan." Includes: "Claude Lorraine" exhibition of paintings; June 1: Océan de Paris (Verde, Mozart); June 2: Saint-Denis Chamber Orchestra, Pierre Menet conductor (Bach).
Opéra de Paris (tel: 747.57.50) — May 31: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Ober, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Wagner).

HONG KONG
HONG KONG, Academic Community Hall — May 30: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Maurice Peres conductor (Mozart, Brahms).
Arts Centre (tel: 528.06.26). Shouson Theatre — May 30: "The Mikado," Hong Kong Singers, June 2-6: "Cloude" (Frisky), Garrison Players.
City Hall (tel: 526.15.94). Concert Hall — June 1: Hong Kong Youth Chamber Orchestra, Hong Kong Youth Choir (Bach).

ITALY
BOLOGNA. Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 51.32.77) — To July 20: "J.M.W. Turner," watercolors and engravings.
FLORENCE. Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53) and Teatro della Pergola — To June 8: "Maggio Musicale Fiorentino." Includes: May 31-June 1: London Symphony Orchestra, Claudio Abbado conductor (Stravinsky, Mahler).
ROME. Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55) — June 2, 4, 6, 9, 12, 14 and 17: "Artista."
Villa Medicea, Viale Trinità del Monte, 11 — June 4-21: "Mathias Perez," paintings 1980-81.

JAPAN
TOKYO. Bunka Kaikan (tel: 628.21.11) — June 1-2: Philharmonia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conductor (Beethoven, Prokofiev).
Matsushita Museum of Art (tel: 431.82.84) — To June 28: "Exhibition of Chinese Ceramics."
National Museum of Western Art

LUXEMBOURG
LUXEMBOURG. To July 29: "Musical Summer." Includes: Eglise St. Michel — June 4: Le Madrigal de Luxembourg (Bach, Telemann).

THE NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, THE HAGUE, BRECHT. June 1-July 1: Holland Festival (tel: 020/72.22.45). Includes: Amsterdam, Waalse Kerk — June 2, 4 and 5: "Emiride" (Pez), Stadschouwburg — June 3, 5 and 6: Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation, The Hague, Kam. Oudersmuseum, June 1-5: "The Time" (Andriessen), Ensembles of the Royal Academy of Music.

NORWAY
BERGEN. To June 3: International Festival. Includes: Opernhaus (tel: 031/557.25.90). Includes: June 2-3: Utah Symphony Orchestra, Varujan Kojian conductor (Prokofiev, Copland, Grieg).

SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH. Playhouse Theatre (tel: 031/557.25.90) — Scottish Opera. Includes: June 2 and 5: "La Traviata," June 4: "The Makropoulos Case," June 5 and 6: "Eugene Onegin."
PYLLOCHRY. To Oct. 17: Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0766/2680). Includes: June 1 and 5: "The Grange Moor Image" (Home), June 2-3: "Storm in a Teacup" (Bridie), June 3: "Liberty Hall" (Frisky), June 4: "The Miser" (Molliere).

SINGAPORE
SINGAPORE. Drama Centre, Caming Rise — June 3: "Finis Clo" (Sartre), Geneva Festival.
National Museum, Young People's Gallery — "Resonances," an exploration of the modern American vision and American art.
Victoria Concert Hall — June 5-6: Singapore Symphony Orchestra, Irina Bockskova violin (Tchaikovsky).

SWITZERLAND
GENEVA. Le Cerveau — June 2-13: "La Lacme" and "Le Daire a deux" (Joussot) and "Le Gouter" (Wagner).
Stuttgarter. Wuertembergische Staatsoper — (tel: 0711/22.15.07). Crosses Ham — June 1: "Rigoletto," June 2: "Viva La Matrua."

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK. Carnegie Hall — May 30 and June 2-4: St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, Francis Zekman conductor (Ludwig, Beethoven, Brahms).
Metropolitan Museum of Art. Exhibitions — To June 7: "Leonardo da Vinci," exhibition of 50 landscape and nature drawings. To July 5: "German Masters of the 19th Century."
Whitney Museum of American Art (tel: 570.36.33). Exhibitions — To June 21: "Close Portraits." Chuck Close. To July 12: "Decade of Transition: 1940-1950."

WEST GERMANY
BERLIN. Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). Opera — May 31: "Tannhauser," June 2: "Carmen," June 4: "The Flying Dutchman," June 5: "Othello." Ballet — May 30: "Candide."
Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — May 31: Utah Symphony Orchestra, Wildo Ruzic conductor (Bach, Mendelssohn).
Frankfurt. Cafe Theater (tel: 0611/63.64.64) — English Speaking Theater of Frankfurt. Includes: June 1-5: "Entstehung Mr. Sloane" (Orton).
Munich. Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.15.16) — To June 9: International ballet festival. Includes: June 2-3: "La Dame aux Camélias," Hamburg Opera. Ballet.
Stuttgarter. Wuertembergische Staatsoper — (tel: 0711/22.15.07). Crosses Ham — June 1: "Rigoletto," June 2: "Viva La Matrua."

Farmhouse Holidays in the French Countryside

by Richard M. Evans

MARSEILLES — Vacationers heading toward the south of France this summer need not stay in packed hotels or fight for tables in overcrowded restaurants. The most adventurous are reserving with the Gites Ruraux, a national network of farm cottages and town houses rented out for holiday use.

The gites are ideal for the traveler who wants to get off the beaten track, and in many fascinating rural areas, they are the only place to stay. As a rule, they are located in small villages — often charming and historic — that aren't populous enough to support tourist hotels. There is a gite to suit every need, varying from 10-room villas to modest cottages, including buildings that date back to the Middle Ages. Spending a week in such village surroundings affords the occasion to search out local antique markets, find the most private beaches or just gossip with the neighbors over a glass of the Midi's ubiquitous vin de pays.

The Federation Nationale des Gites Ruraux de France was set up in 1954, when Emile Aubert, a resident of the Alpes-de-Haute-Provence, realized that something could be done to renovate and utilize France's abandoned village homes. Today, there are 30,000 gites scattered across France. The federation, a combination real-estate agency and consumer protection service, inspects and approves houses for enrollment on its annual register. Cooking facilities, shower or bath, adequate furnishings and tasteful decoration inside and out are a must.

Standards are high. Regional inspectors often pay housecalls on tenants and owners alike. "These inspections," explains Hubert

make our clients happy, they will probably come back again." Prices can top 1,500 francs for a week in the summer occupancy, but they start much lower (and winter and spring rates are cheaper). Rental contracts are made directly with proprietors and the stated price is all-inclusive.

Owners usually live in the neighborhood, and the opportunity for personal contact with French families, a hallmark of the Gite tradition, provides a window into French rural life. For some, this may mean weekly dinner invitations; others may come across information on local activities they would otherwise miss.

But the quality of Les Gites de France does not end in rural areas. Gites in the departments bordering Paris are an excellent way to beat the cramped quarters of the midtown hotels. The federation also offers *chambres d'hôte* — the equivalent of an English bed and breakfast — and camping on the premises of working French farms. There are organized farm holidays for unaccompanied children, too. Though all gites come furnished and stocked with most necessities, it's wise to bring along towels and household linen.

Reserving a gite is almost as easy as checking into a hotel. The 1981 French Farm and Village Holiday Guide — available at bookshops in Europe and the United States — contains addresses, booking forms, a detailed description and photograph of each house. Swimming, tennis and horseback riding are also sometimes available. The only problem with a gite seems to be its growing popularity. "We are drowned in more requests for houses every year," says Mr. Baledent. "Just wait until the news gets to Japan, where gites are planned for the near future."

Reservations can be made at the headquarters, 33, rue de Valenciennes, 75013 Paris.



UPKUSA

The art market

A Closer Look at the New York Sales

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — Is the art market about to undergo a serious crisis? Last week in New York, after the first two days of Impressionist and Modern Master sales at Christie's on May 18 and 19, the press thought it had come — with little evidence to support the idea.

On May 20, Sotheby's New York board chairman John Marion made it loudly known that "the two-day art market depression is over." Later, Sotheby's said it was quite pleased with its overall 14 percent buy-in rate for the week — thanks to the \$2.2 million Renoir and the \$5.5 million Picasso self-portrait, among others. Neither the earlier pessimism nor the later cheerfulness seem to be justified.

It is true that the two failures that so dismayed reporters unfamiliar with the market were more like a joke than a tragedy. The first one on May 18 at Christie's affected Part I of the Saul P. Steinberg collection, dubbed with characteristic bombast "Important Modern Paintings."

Mr. Steinberg may be a brilliant financier (he made a pile in computer leasing and the insurance business), but when it comes to buying art, his know-how is less impressive. He bought mostly from two of New York's most expensive galleries over the last decade, apparently concerned with signatures rather than art as such.

His collection, of which 38 percent remained unsold, included one important painting, Max Beckmann's "Self Portrait in a White Cap," and that fetched a world record \$660,000. This is remarkable given the unflattering context in which it was sold. Jawlensky's "Elderly Jew," for instance, a realistic dab from the artist's early years, sold for \$40,700. The Rodin bronzes, all sold at only \$11,090 apiece, were 1973 casts done by the Musée Rodin in Paris — not the artist's work. And so on. The 38 percent buy-in rate was hardly a surprise.

On May 19, there were further failures equally devoid of significance at Christie's. A set of eight paintings by Rene Magritte, "Le Domaine Enchaeté," is a posthumous work of the painter's themes done late in his life, in 1953. This is a replay, not an original creation. It was

bought in at \$1.7 million — about 50 percent more than what it is worth by common professional consent. That is no tragedy either.

A one-man collection of eight important Impressionist auctioned at Christie's immediately before is a different affair altogether. The pictures were all picked by a man who obviously has a good eye for painting. The Van Gogh landscape "Mas (Provencal Farmhouses) aux Saintes-Maries," rather small if attractive, was brilliantly sold at \$2,310,000. So was Degas' portrait of Manet, at \$2,420,000, a highly important work.

There were flops, but none to worry much about. The Renoir portrait, a study of a young woman, is a masterpiece but a small one. There was a genuine bid from a room at \$450,000. The owner wanted \$500,000. The Renoir was bought in at \$480,000 — just missing it by one bid. Exaggerated ambitions? Maybe. The Monet landscape "La Seine a Rouen," illustrating his manner at the time when he was freeing himself from Boudin's influence but had not yet evolved his Impressionist palette full of sunshine, was bought in at a very high price — \$750,000.

Such failures cannot be called disasters. Moreover, the unnamed seller, widely known to be Dmitry Jodidio, a U.S. financier who owns the French art monthly *Connaissance des Arts*, appears to have been the object of a hostile rumor campaign reportedly started by one of the world's leading dealers in old and modern masters. Finally, running an article signed by a British critic praising his own collection — unidentified — in *Connaissance des Arts* before the sale may not have been the best move.

The Christies' mixed ownership sale on May 19 was marginally more alarming. The failure of a Picasso still life was only to be expected. The work had been so extensively damaged and restored that on seeing it again Picasso is reported to have refused to sign it a second time. New York dealers anxious to settle scores with auction rooms, whose competition takes its toll on their business, made sure that the press got the fact out in print before the sale — and that took care of the Picasso.

Other failures were more ominous if much less spectacular. A very fine landscape by Monet in his pre-Impressionist manner

"Country Lane in Normandy" showing his strikingly original brushwork as early as c.1868 failed to sell as it was knocked down at \$120,000. And a Gauguin landscape dated 1879 was cheap at \$82,500.

Paradoxically, Sotheby's more successful sales provide the clearest indications that troubled times may be ahead. A Degas portrait of a woman did not sell — it is delightful but restored. A great Symbolist pasted by Odilon Redon showing a woman standing in a semi-abstract landscape, was rather inexpensive at \$220,000. Failures also affected old masters — a drawing by Ingres was cheap at \$33,000 and a Jan Brueghel still life was bought in. It was negotiated at Sotheby's, which would not release the price.

To sum up, one is left with an impression of a sudden surge of vigilance and realism. And there lies the real danger. In some categories that include Impressionist and Modern art, prices have reached such enormous levels that just keeping them up is a problem. Once it is admitted that a Van Gogh or a Degas is worth more than \$2 million, that means that the price is virtually dependent on the whims of a handful of multimillionaires, not on rational market considerations.

When real masterpieces come up in succession, the atmosphere of excitement does the trick. But when too many duds are dumped on the block, the sensitive souls of buyers are awakened to the hard realities of life. They become aware that things don't just sell automatically because of the signature and begin to have misgivings about even the best. We have now reached that pass, and it will probably happen more and more often.

It could be verified at Drouot this week at a sale of old master drawings conducted on May 26 by Jacques Tajan in Paris. The two works of international interest sold badly. A marvelous drawing of a horseman about to bring down his sword from his rearing mount, in sepia wash, called a Jordaeus by the expert — it looks earlier to me — made a mere 44,570 francs. It should have gone for at least 50 percent more. A riverside landscape in pencil with Van Goyen's monogram was cheap at 34,670 francs.

Suddenly, the art game, like poker, is being played warily. Just watch it, mate.

Accidental, the Polish Poster Is Not



Wojciech Stankiewicz's "Against Eye Pollution," 1972; Mlodzieniec's "Circus," 1974; Swierzy's "Beatles in tears," 1978.

by Helen Lion

Poland has long been an experimental field for poster art. This hybrid medium, synthesizing iconographic, calligraphic and typographic elements on a single sheet of paper, has acquired an art form in its own right and for more than 80 years.

Polish was among the first to give official recognition to the poster, both as historical art and as a genre unto itself. Wilanow the first poster museum in the world, collection of more than 30,000 items. Warsaw Poster Biennale regularly draws from all over the world.

Modern masters of people have been an exhibition of 100 Polish posters (to name one of the organizers of the exhibition, Prof. Ryszard Kruk, of the School of Arts, explains: "Everybody what [the poster] is, everybody sees it its generic character is clear. But how to classify it? It is a publicity medium, a visual message, a promotional instrument, an artistic manifestation or an optical effect. The Polish poster is not. Each has its own message that strikes home all the powerfully for being understated. The poster surprises the Westerner and of glimpse of life in Poland, whether a national heroine, Chopin piano competition, a number reminder of the Nazi era. Communist countries tend to promote

their own cultural productions, but the Poles, as the posters demonstrate, import a large number of Western plays and films.

The style, too, is varied — from Jugendstil and Social Realism to Surrealism, Minimalism and fantasy. From the late 1940s until it disappeared in 1956, Social Realism reigned supreme, as one sees in a poster for the European Boxing Championship in Warsaw in May 1953: An idealized, suntanned boxer wearing a smile, a white undershirt and boxing gloves gazes confidently toward future victories. Mystically, this poster was stolen in Bonn during the first leg of the exhibition's tour.

As early as 1898, when Poland was divided between Germany, Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Krakow's Arts and Crafts Museum had a poster show. As the museum director, Jan Wdowiszewski, wrote then: "Poster art is still young, but it is already clear that no other branch of decorative art offers better possibilities for livelier, more definitive and prestigious expression of the individual and national character than this art of the street."

In Poland, the poster is a favored child. In

the West, the development of the art has been influenced primarily by commercial motives, but Polish artists living under a Communist regime need not satisfy a firm or enterprise. Their considerations are ideological and artistic. Originality is at a premium. Polish poster designers are not anonymous; they are highly respected artists well paid by the state.

They are also very prolific. One artist, Waldemar Swierzy, has created more than a thousand different posters in his 80-year career. Maciej Urbaniec's moustachioed Mona Lisa, advertising a Shakespeare play, was so popular that it ran to millions of copies.

Humor is a constant feature. The earliest poster on view, for a steamship excursion in 1892, shows a man in Polish costume standing in a one-oar rowboat waving his cap in salute to the steamship "Maurycy Fajans" — which is drawn on a smaller scale.

Polish poster art is also well-known abroad. At least three German theaters — in Oettingen, Muenster and Essen — order their posters almost exclusively from Poland. Jan Lewitt produces posters for the London Times, Jan Lenica for the Beaubourg in Paris and the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington.

The exhibit, now at the Buildings and Verwaltungszentrum, Rathausplatz 2-6, in Bochum, was organized by the Bonn Wissenschaftszentrum in cooperation with the Berlin School of Arts and the National Museum of Warsaw. As Jan Zytnicki, one of the Polish organizers of the traveling show, put it: "The Polish poster is not a style of painting. It is a way of life, a workshop of real dreams."

Galleries in London: King, Pattison

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — From time to time any gallery with pretensions to serious consideration as an art center throws up a name that use the phrase advisedly a person of genius for self-promotion, and with a few convincing gallery keepers and collectors might reasonably be expected to succeed, that the creations of his tiny talent, the works of a great master. Such a New York: Such a person is Robert Rauschenberg.

It need not bother to direct attention to his work, showing at the Tate Gallery, London, SW1, to June 14, but for the fact that, on behalf of the many artists waiting for a place to show genuinely significant work that one of the best exhibition spaces in Britain should be given over to copious views from Mr. Rauschenberg's garbage.

Painter with an unmistakably individual style, C. Morey de Marand, a show of whose highly colorful and complex abstracts is to be seen to May 31 at the Blowen Gallery, Commonwealth Institute, Kingsway, High Street, W.B. Born in Paris, educated in Canada, followed by painting studies in Canada and design studies in Zealand, and since 1975 living and work-

ing in London, she is able to draw upon many disciplines and multifarious experiences to compose these eminently satisfying works.

Three mastery sculpture shows are currently to be seen in London. At the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, SE1, to June 14, is a large retrospective of the work of Phyllis King, professor of sculpture at the Royal College of Art. This is no academic show, however, but one of the liveliest compilations to have been seen in London for many a long year. Abstract rather than figurative, the sculptures, of plastic, aluminum, wood, painted or patinated metal, appeal to many whose inclination is to dislike or even deplore nonfigurative work.

The appeal is made by the sculptures evoking intensely emotional responses — "Genghis Khan" (1963) and "Shogun" (1980) for example, have a barbaric majesty about them; "Tlalala" (1963) a confection of cone, spindle and cork-screw mounted atop one another, fairly sings; "Snake Rise" (1979) made entirely of fortuitously shaped pieces of scrap steel wreathes and coils in a reptilian manner while in no way representing or simulating a snake.

King is, however, at his very best in his large pieces for architectural settings and public places. The finest of these is the most recent — "Clara" (1981) in scarlet and black painted, polished steel, to which no description nor photograph can do real justice, and which is mounted on the open-air terrace of the gallery.

Backed by the gleaming tower blocks of the City, no better argument could be made for the relevance of contemporary sculpture to contemporary civilization.

At the Alwin Gallery, 9-10 Grafton Street, W1 to June 18, the Chicago-based Abbott Pattison is holding his first show in Britain at the age of 65. Pattison has done London the signal honor of creating an entire exhibition, cast under his personal supervision in Italy, of emerging images, "emphasizes the complex nature — concave counterpointing convex, ply over ply of metal folding in and breaking out upon itself. Already celebrated in the United States — he is represented in the Whitney, San Francisco, Portland, St. Louis and Phoenix Museums and the Art Institute of Chicago — Pattison deserves equal fame this side the Atlantic.

Another London first is that of Piero Brolli (1920-1978) at the Loure Gallery, 116 Heath Street, Hampstead, NW3, to June 13. Well-known in his native Italy, he excels in the stylized human form, as behoves one brought up in Bergamo, and works equally well in marble and bronze. Especially fine in this first London show are "The Acrobat Family" (1973) a tower of three persons; a sequence of bronzes of an adolescent girl with a sugarloaf coiffure, in various poses — as ballerina, girl dressing, figuring, gymnast and barfly; and "The Fall of Man" conceived in equestrian terms.

Bonnard Paintings, Gouaches in Geneva

by Gail Mangold-Vine

GENEVA — Geneva's Musee Rath is the last and only European stop for an exhibition of paintings and gouaches by Pierre Bonnard. The final selection of works from European and Swiss collections, organized for Japan by artist Danthe, has been supplemented by loans from Switzerland.

Chronological arrangement begins with scenes of Parisian life painted between 1890 and 1904, followed by a series of interiors and landscapes (c.1905-1920) the light-filled views and lush still life listed at Bonnard's beloved villa in Le Cannet from the 1920s until he died in 1947.

There are drawings from the Alfred Ayton collection that echo and enhance the development of the painted treatments and, down to 1942, which, felicitously, are hung to Bonnard's early work often has an almost surreal sharpness — in hard Picasso faces, little dogs, scampering street urchins. The artist had a ability to capture the fleeting, the salience, the essence of a scene. It is clear that his "cinematic" perspective

was strongly influenced by Japanese *ukiyo-e* prints, in terms of perspective, subject matter and the sense of moment.

The Japanese influence is even present in the elegant curve of a young woman's back and profile in "Deux Elegantes" (c.1905) and later in the tenderness and vulnerability of the bathing nudes. One of the most memorable works (from a private Swiss collection) is "Palais de Glace a Paris" (1894), with a brilliant linear flow in the handling of a skater's red dress.

Bonnard's astonishing, post-Impressionist sensitivity to shade and light gradually engaged into his color-drenched pink, orange and violet southern landscapes. His dark southern interiors seem shimmered against a strong sun. The leaves that border the outdoor scenes evoke a shady, cool spot where the viewer can look out over the sun-filled land. The painter's presence is always strongly felt, which lends a feeling of intimacy, reminding us that both Bonnard and Vuillard were often referred to as intimists.

There are also some surprising paintings, like the large "Women with parrots" (1910), depicting a very Tahitian group of women in a very southern French setting. One holds a macaw, the other sits behind her wares, a pile of fruit and shells. This is one of the most concrete reminders of Gauguin's influence on Bonnard and his fellow *Nabis* (Prophets), a loose confraternity of artists founded in 1890 that included Vuillard, Denis, Ranson and Serusier.

The show hints at Bonnard's involvement in his times: There are views of Miss Sert, the wife of Thadée Natanson, with whom Bonnard collaborated on the *Revue Blanche*, and portraits of the dealer Ambroise Vollard, who commissioned Bonnard to do some of this century's most extraordinary book illustrations.

It is a pity, however, that the exhibition does not give a fuller perspective of Bonnard's great abilities as a graphic artist. His first sale, a "France Champagne" poster, decided him to leave law and embark upon a painter's career, and from then his personal life and artistic development are documented in prints. Some drawings from the Ayton collection give us the sense of his classical talents, beautifully revealed in his illustrations.



Bonnard's "Nude with Flacon," 1909.

But one misses the prints themselves. They form an invaluable counterpoint to Bonnard's painted oeuvre, in the fusing of color and line and the way he uses them to capture atmosphere and light. Moreover, the parallels with *ukiyo-e* that filter into the paintings are immediate. The two lithographic posters for Vollard at the show's entrance give us nothing more than a taste; more prints would have rounded out this otherwise tantalizing retrospective of the great French artist's work.



Renoir study (not sold) and detail of his \$2.2 million "Two Girls Reading," Van Gogh's "Mas aux Saintes-Maries."

ART EXHIBITIONS

<p style="text-align: center;">U.S.A.</p> <p>EUROPEAN MEXICAN ART We buy and sell paintings, prints, drawings and sculpture including works by PICASSO • MIRO • CHAGALL • TAMAYO • MATISSE • RIVERA</p> <p>HARCOURTS 535 POWELL STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94108 (415) 421-5580</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PARIS</p> <p>WALLY FINDLAY Galleries International New York - Chicago - Palm Beach - Beverly Hills</p> <p>BELTRAN BOFILL first exhibition in Paris exclusively represented by our galleries</p> <p>Imp., Post-imp., Moderns 2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e Tel. 228.70.74 mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.</p> <p>Wally Findlay George V Hotel George V - 723.64.00 DOUTRELEAU - GANTNER KLUGE - SIMBARI 31, av. George V - Paris 8^e daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PARIS</p> <p>GALERIE FELIX VERCEL 9, avenue Matignon - Paris 8^e tél. : 256.25.19</p> <p>FERNAND LEGER CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY 100 works oils - gouaches - drawings MAY - JULY 1981</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LONDON</p> <p>LEFEVRE GALLERY 30 Bruton Street W1 - 01-4931527/3 AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART Mon-Fri. 10-5; Sat. 10-1</p> <p>MARLBOROUGH 6 Albemarle St., W.1. IRVING PENN 60 Photographs in platinum metallic images 1947-1975 May 20 - June 19</p> <p>FISCHER FINE ART 30 King St., St. James's, SW1. HENRY MOORE Sculptures and drawings 1970-80. A selection of recent bronzes also on view Until June 25. Mon-Fri. 10-5:30; Sat. 10-12:30.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PARIS</p> <p>CITY HALL ANNEX - PARIS 1ST 4 Place du Louvre - M° Louvre PARIS and ROME as seen by ISRAEL SILVESTRE The greatest engraver of the XVIII cent. Daily (except Mon.) 11:30 a.m.-6 p.m. Free entrance May 27 - June 18</p> <p>CITY HALL ANNEX - PARIS 2nd 8, rue de la Bonaparte, Paris 2nd (Metro: BOURSE)</p> <p>PARIS, PRESS CENTER IN THE XIXth CENTURY From 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., free entry UNTIL JUNE 21</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PARIS</p> <p>GALERIE DROUANT 52, Fg. Saint-Honoré, 8^e. Tel.: 265.79.45</p> <p>MARGUERITE de MAY FROM JUNE 2 TO JUNE 16</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BASEL</p> <p>GALERIE BEYELER Bäumleingasse 9, 4001 Basel Tel.: 061/23 54 12</p> <p>PICASSO A Centennial Selection from the Estates and Private Collections. Catalog with 68 color plates S.Fr. 40.—</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">GENEVA</p> <p>Galerie Patrick Cramer 13, Chantepoute - Geneva</p> <p>PABLO PICASSO "65 ILLUSTRATED BOOKS" EXHIBITION MAY 14 - JULY 30</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">GENEVA</p> <p>LE LOUVRE DES ANTIQUAIRES 2 PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL - PARIS PARKING ENTREE / RUE DE MARENGO TEL. 297.27.00</p> <p>INVITATION PERMANENTE A L'ART ET A L'ANTIQUITE. Jusqu'au 21 Juin, exposition: 1930 QUAND LE MEURIE DEVIENT SCULPTURE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BERN</p> <p>May 23 - June 13, 1981 Watercolors, gouaches, collages A.F. SUNDBERG GALERIE MARBACH, Krangasse 54, CH-3001</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LONDON</p> <p>ALWIN GALLERY 9-10 Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 0314. London's Leading Sculpture Gallery</p>	

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 29

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for May 29, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Chicago Futures, Soybean Meal, Soybean Oil, and various agricultural products.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stock Closing Prices for May 28, 1981.

Table of Canadian Stocks in Condonation funds.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets (Closing prices in local currencies) for May 29, 1981, covering Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Milan, Zurich, and Tokyo.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for May 29, 1981.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes (Closing prices, May 29, 1981) for various banks.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stock Closing Prices for May 28, 1981.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes for May 29, 1981.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange Closing Prices for May 29, 1981.

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Table of European Gold Markets for May 29, 1981.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table of Gold Options prices for May 29, 1981.

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

Information for Valeurs White Weld S.A., including address and contact details.

European Options Exchange

Table of European Options Exchange for May 29, 1981.

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Table of New York Futures for May 29, 1981.

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Table of International Monetary Market for May 29, 1981.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities for May 29, 1981.

London Metals Market

Table of London Metals Market for May 29, 1981.

Paris Commodity Index

Table of Paris Commodity Index for May 29, 1981.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices for May 29, 1981.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'WESS N' and other fragments.

Advertisement for River Processing, Inc., featuring a large image of a ship and text describing their services in coal processing.

Advertisement for R.P. (River Processing) with a logo and contact information.

Large advertisement for 'Moving?' and 'Don't forget your daily newspaper' with contact information for LHT Subscription Department.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Steel Sees Substantial Drop in Profits

Nippon Steel expects to suffer a substantial decrease in profits this year compared with last year, a spokesman for the steelmaker said Friday.

Motors Predicts 7% Profit Slide

Nissan Motors expects its after-tax profit for the year ending March 31 to fall 7 percent to about 80 billion yen (\$360 million) from last year, a company spokesman said Friday.

Corp. Proposes Reorganization Plan

The Advent Corp., maker of television projection sets, which has been operating under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act since March, said that it had filed a proposed plan of reorganization with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court.

Third World Won Test of Will in IMF

The Reagan administration's philosophical identity with the Thatcher government.

According to sources here, Sir Geoffrey was not especially keen to take on the assignment, but agreed, nonetheless, assuming there would be no contest.

It probably did not help that Mr. Reagan himself never showed up for the Gabon meetings, having been called back to Washington by President Reagan to help lobby Congress for the president's tax legislation.

The end result is symbolic of two important trends that are sure to be aired further in Lausanne next week where many key figures, including Mr. Reagan, will gather for the American Bankers Association international monetary conference.

Iacocca Says Chrysler Nears Profitability

WASHINGTON — Chrysler will come close to making a profit during the second quarter, a milestone the company has not been near since 1978, Chrysler Chairman Lee A. Iacocca said.

Mr. Iacocca said Thursday that he had hoped that by now, a second-quarter profit would have been announced. But the latest increase in interest rates has abruptly jeopardized Chrysler's sales and undercut the quarterly financial results, he told editors and reporters at The Washington Post.

"I can sell cars at a 10 percent [prime interest] rate. I can sell cars at 15 percent—you get used to it. But as soon as it hits 20, it's a psychological barrier, really, a sonic barrier," Mr. Iacocca said, beginning a lengthy, pungent critique of the administration's economic policies and the Federal Reserve Board's attempt to regulate the growth of the money supply.

Cities Linked Credit Card Fraud in U.S.

LOS ANGELES — Authorities in Los Angeles, New York and San Diego are investigating a series of frauds in which the names of false persons were used for allegedly bogus purchases to obtain money from credit card companies.

Japan's Ex-Im Bank Makes Private Loan

Tokyo — The Export-Import Bank of Japan said it will extend a loan totaling 1 billion yen (\$45 million) to Banco de Bogota of Colombia, its first loan to a private bank.

The loan will be re-lent by Banco de Bogota to Colombian importers and exporters for purchases of small and medium scale plant and equipment as well as related services from Japan, the bank said.

U.S. Oil Firms Seek Lower Crude Prices

By Bill Paul AP-Dow Jones

NEW YORK — Several major oil companies say they will seek price reductions of up to \$6 a barrel on the crude oil they buy abroad.

Reflecting a new tougher bargaining posture, the oil executives said that if producing countries will not charge lower prices, the companies will scale down drastically, or even terminate, supply contracts.

This hard-line approach follows OPEC's failure to agree on unified prices for its crude at the organization's semiannual meeting in Geneva earlier this week.

In Mexico City, a government petroleum official said Mexico will not alter its production schedule or change oil prices.

U.S. oil executives were skeptical about Mr. Serrano's statement. One oil company that is seeking to cut the price it pays for oil is Sun, which buys 40,000 barrels a day from Libya at prices ranging from \$39 to \$41 a barrel.

One oil company estimated that Nigeria is producing only about 1 million barrels a day, about 200,000 barrels less than generally believed. The company thinks Nigerian output may be faced with serious financial problems that will force the government to renegotiate bank loans and take other austerity measures.

While there have been some cases in the past of oil companies pulling out of supply contracts with OPEC countries to protest high prices, most oil buyers have been extremely reluctant to disturb existing relationships. But with high interest rates and slack demand making it very costly for oil companies to carry bloated stocks, companies now are more willing to back away from existing agreements, even if it means they might not be able to get back in later.

The second-quarter results are helped by the company's deep cost-cutting—including wage concessions by the United Auto Workers union that will eventually be worth \$600 a car, and major reductions in Chrysler's white-collar work force.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 29, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank. Includes entries for Australian, British, Canadian, French, German, Hong Kong, Japanese, Swiss, and U.S. Dollar.

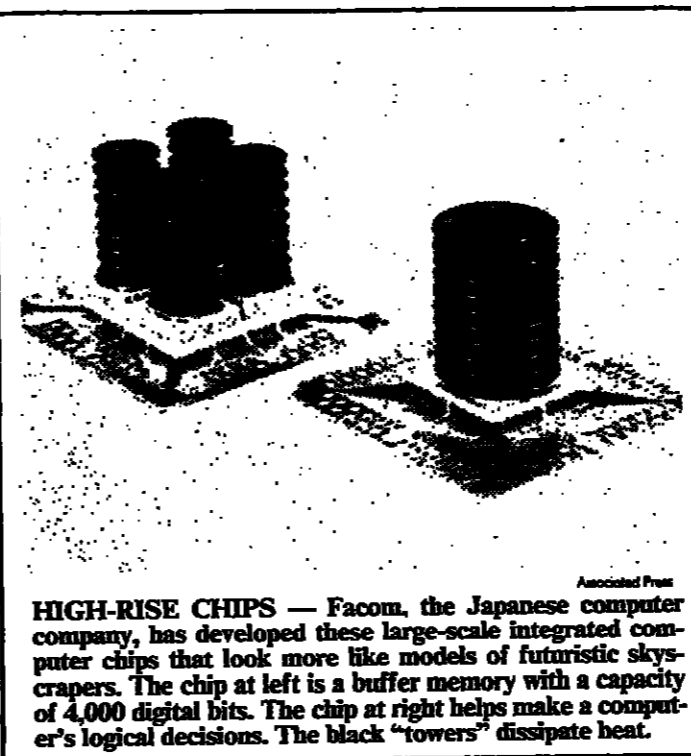
Table with columns for currency, rate, and bank. Includes entries for Australian, British, Canadian, French, German, Hong Kong, Japanese, Swiss, and U.S. Dollar.

and quarter in the black, or close to it, Mr. Iacocca said. The financial operating plan approved by the government's Chrysler Loan Board estimates a \$34 million second-quarter loss.

"We'll do better than that. For us it's a big turning point," said Mr. Iacocca.

Chrysler lost \$205 million in 1978, \$1.1 billion in 1979, \$1.7 billion last year and \$298 million in the January-March quarter of this year, for an unprecedented total loss of nearly \$3.4 billion.

Financial Pressures Even with a good second quarter, Chrysler has not escaped the financial pressures that have squeezed it so hard for nearly three years.



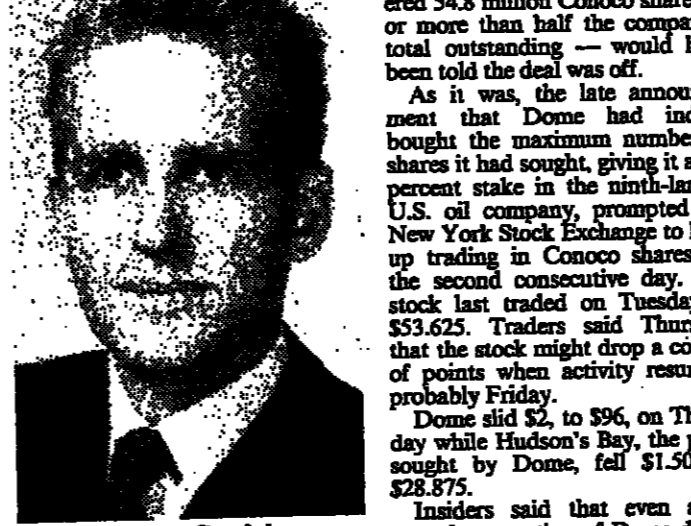
HIGH-RISE CHIPS — Facom, the Japanese computer company, has developed these large-scale integrated computer chips that look more like models of futuristic skyscrapers.

Insiders at Dome Report Conoco Deal Nearly Failed

By Robert J. Cole New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dome Petroleum almost canceled at the last minute an offer to buy 22 million shares of Conoco directly from stockholders for \$1.43 billion, Dome insiders said on Thursday.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Andrea Corsini Wells Fargo has named Assistant Vice President Andrea Corsini manager of its new branch office in Milan.

Ervin R. Shames has been named president of General Foods Europe, succeeding James C. Tappan, who takes up new responsibilities at the company's U.S. office.

Morgan Guaranty Trust has appointed Thomas H. Fox assistant general manager in Brussels, with responsibility for all aspects of the bank's relationship with Euro-Clear.

Michael R. Taylor has been named a vice president of Chemical Bank. Mr. Taylor is the bank's senior representative for South Asia and is based in Bombay.

Big Board Prices Dip In Active Trading

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower in active trading despite recent signs that interest rates may have reached a near-term peak.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 991.75, down 250 points on volume of 51.58 million. Analysts said investors were balancing their portfolios ahead of U.S. money supply figures, which were released after the market closed.

The nation's basic money supply M-1A was reported by the Federal Reserve as falling to a seasonally adjusted average of \$363.9 billion in the week ended May 20 from \$364.9 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply known as M-1B fell to an average of \$427.4 billion in the week from \$428.6 billion a week ago, the Federal Reserve reported.

Stock brokers said they were disappointed no other major bank had followed Thursday's lead by Chase Manhattan Bank in lowering its prime lending rate a half point to 20 percent.

Experts noted that the federal funds rate banks charge on another overnight loans have declined in the last couple of days, cutting borrowing costs for banks.

Active Stocks

On the NYSE floor, Mission Insurance was active with a block of 432,600 shares crossed at 46.

Computerization, which lost a point Thursday, was on the downside. The stock, which declared a 2-for-1 stock split, says it expects its earnings and sales growth to slow to 40-to-50 percent for the current year.

Markets Closed

The Brussels stock market was closed Friday for local holiday.

Farm Prices in U.S. Show Decline for May

WASHINGTON — U.S. farm prices declined 0.4 percent in May, following a decline of 0.4 percent in April, but were 14 percent above the level of May, 1980, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday.

The department said lower prices for eggs, soybeans, cattle, wheat, potatoes and corn contributed to the decline. Higher prices were noted for oranges, hogs and broilers.

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Algeria (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Luxembourg (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Africa, ex-Fr. comm. (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Madagascar (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Africa, others (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Malta (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Algeria (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Austria (air)	\$ 135.00	\$ 76.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Belgium (air)	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 1,500.00	Netherlands (air)	\$ 203.00	\$ 112.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Norway (air)	\$ 405.00	\$ 225.00
Canada (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00	Poland (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Cyprus (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 1,980.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Romania (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Denmark (air)	\$ 495.00	\$ 270.00	Spain (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00
Egypt (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 405.00	\$ 225.00
Finland (air)	\$ 405.00	\$ 225.00	South America (air)	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 810.00
France (air)	\$ 360.00	\$ 198.00	Sweden (air)	\$ 405.00	\$ 225.00
Germany (air)	\$ 180.00	\$ 100.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 405.00	\$ 225.00
Greece (air)	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 920.00	Taiwan (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Hungary (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
India (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Indonesia (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
Israel (air)	\$ 124.00	\$ 69.00	Zaire (air)	\$ 165.00	\$ 92.00
Italy (air)	\$ 360.00	\$ 198.00	Other Exp. Comm. (air)	\$ 115.00	\$ 63.00
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OPEC Price Freeze A Break for Reagan

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Greeks thought the most important attribute of a military commander was to be lucky, and that goes for economic policy-makers as well. Thus far, President Reagan seems to have the luck of the Irish. He has just had a big helping hand in his inflation fight from, of all places, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

At their meeting in Geneva this week, the OPEC oil ministers, after

NEWS ANALYSIS

Admittedly, oil prices would go up again if OPEC could just mop up the world oil glut, as they mean to do by restraining oil production. But Saudi Arabia says it intends to keep producing 10 million barrels a day. The Saudis are afraid they undermined their own long-term market by permitting the oil price to shoot up more than 150 percent in 1979 and 1980, thereby spurring non-OPEC energy production and conservation by oil-importing countries.

The other OPEC producers, which have far lower reserves than the Saudis and are pursuing a short-run profit-maximizing strategy, are unwilling to commit themselves to cut output by more than 1.5 million barrels a day. That is not enough to close the excess of supply over demand, estimated at 2 million to 3 million barrels a day.

French Output Slide Is Reported to Stop

PARIS — French industrial production has stopped declining but the improvement is only expected to be temporary, the National Statistics Institute said Friday. The institute's monthly economic survey said order book levels remain low in all sectors and demand from abroad is not improving. Stocks of finished products are still considered too high. The slow trend toward a lower rate of production cost-inflation continues, it added.

countries. For the most effective way of cutting oil output and raising oil prices in the past has been via a political upheaval, such as the Arab-Israeli war of 1973 or the Iranian revolution and Iraq-Iran war of 1979-80. One does not have to be an economic determinist to be wary of a new outbreak of trouble big enough to cut world oil supplies and strengthen oil prices. But political, religious or ethnic motivation, joined to strong economic interest, is a heady brew.

But Mr. Reagan's luck — and that of the U.S. consuming public — may hold at least until the December meeting of OPEC. That would constitute an opportunity for the administration to try to bring down interest rates now that the OPEC price explosion is no longer putting intense pressure on monetary policy and interest rates, as it did last year.

In its recent report to Congress on monetary policy and the performance of the economy last year, the Fed said it had refused to accommodate the inflationary pressures imposed on the U.S. economy by the skyrocketing OPEC oil price. This the Fed refused to do, it said, because the external oil price increases would have led to "a ratcheting upward of the trend rate of inflation."

But in setting ranges for monetary growth below what would have been required to accommodate the climbing oil prices, the Fed conceded that it helped to impose strong financial restraints on economic activity. These restraints put pressures on the markets for goods and services, created excess capacity and helped drive up interest rates, but without slowing the momentum of inflation.

The Fed thinks it did pretty well under the circumstances, insisting that "inflation did not abate in 1980, but neither did it gain new momentum, as many feared it might." Rather, the increases in most price indexes were about the same in 1980 as in 1979, with the gross national product price deflator rising by 9.5 percent, a little more than in 1979, and the Consumer Price Index rising 12.5 percent, a little less.

But if the current outlook for world oil prices after the OPEC meeting in Geneva is for stability, the Fed might be able to ease monetary policy a bit and nudge interest rates down. The Fed, however, is under extreme pressure from the monetarists in the Reagan administration to do no easing.

The administration appears to want to seize the opportunity to use the Fed to roll back inflation through a cutback in monetary growth, counting on Reagan luck to get the economy through without a financial crunch.

Robots Will Serve Hamburgers As Restaurant Enters Space Age

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Restaurant patrons who complain that their waiter or waitress has acted like a robot will be pleased to know that a small fast-food restaurant near Windsor, Ontario, plans to inaugurate robot "waitresses" this summer.

Nation's Restaurant News, a trade publication, reports that the Burgerworld International chain will open a prototype restaurant, where the serving staff will consist of three \$20,000 robots.

Customers sitting at horseshoe-shaped counters will give their orders directly to the cook in the kitchen via intercom. When the order is ready, the cook programs each robot to serve the food. The robots can tote four trays at a time and serve nine tables in 72 seconds, a feat rarely matched by people.

Diane Farewell, the author of the article, says the robots "look something like R2-D2 of 'Star Wars,'" and "each has interchangeable heads with different flashing lights and 'personalities' so the customers don't get bored with the same robots all the time."

Wayne Obie, developer of the robots, says "they cost less than waitresses, don't call in sick, ask for raises, take coffee breaks or complain that their feet hurt."

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	Year	1980	1979
Britain			
International Thomson	1980	215.2	191.0
Revenue		2.4	4.5
Profits		1.7	3.2
Per Share			
Canada			
Royal Bank of Canada	1980	104.8	75.1
Revenue		1.25	1.03
Profits		1.91	1.56
Per Share		2.97	2.10
Japan			
Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank	1980	13,540.0	13,940.0
Revenue		16,410.0	16,420.0
Profits			
Fuji Bank	1980	16,410.0	16,420.0
Revenue			
Profits			
Per Share			
United States			
Esmark	1981	548.1	727.3
Revenue		27.67	18.29
Profits		2.79	0.77
Per Share			
6 Months	1981	1,520.0	1,340.0
Revenue		41.23	25.66
Profits		3.82	1.98
Per Share			
Stevens	1981	510.8	515.5
Revenue		2.8	4.4
Profits		0.19	0.45
Per Share			
Hitachi Shipbldg. & Eng.	1980	233,650.0	249,610.0
Revenue		3,200.0	1,010.0
Profits			
Isihkawajima-Harima	1980	681,131.0	671,240.0
Revenue		6,030.0	3,810.0
Profits			
Kawasaki Heavy Ind.	1980	647,820.0	501,370.0
Revenue		2,830.0	2,790.0
Profits			
Kobe Steel	1980	1,140,000.0	1,250,000.0
Revenue		26,250.0	25,650.0
Profits			
Mitsui Bussan	1980	2,720,000.0	1,440,000.0
Revenue		23,780.0	920.0
Profits			
Mitsui Ems. & Shipbldg.	1980	267,130.0	201,380.0
Revenue		4,670.0	234.0
Profits			
Mitsui Toatsu Chem.	1980	418,150.0	485,870.0
Revenue		6,980.0	9,960.0
Profits			
Nippon Light Metal	1980	277,430.0	265,280.0
Revenue		6,000.0	9,970.0
Profits			
Nippon Steel	1980	3,110,000.0	2,840,000.0
Revenue		71,060.0	105,770.0
Profits			
Nissan Motor	1980	3,620,000.0	2,740,000.0
Revenue		85,910.0	87,460.0
Profits			
Sumitomo Bank	1980	15,730.0	15,730.0
Revenue			
Profits			
Sumitomo Metal Ind.	1980	1,310,000.0	1,220,000.0
Revenue		46,250.0	38,950.0
Profits			

Jamaica to Sell Off Nationalized Firm

By John Huey
AP-Dow Jones
KINGSTON, Jamaica — Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga's administration plans an ambitious effort to return numerous enterprises that were nationalized by Mr. Seaga's predecessor, Michael Manley, to private ownership.

Jamaica seems headed for a national yard sale of sorts, with anywhere from 15 to 50 companies set to go on the block. They include a dry dock company, a dairy processor, a paper company, some agricultural companies, a few manufacturers, even a newspaper — The Daily News.

"We're already getting inquiries, both local and international, into concerns that we haven't decided to divest yet," said R.N.A. Henriques, the chairman of the government's newly formed Committee on Divestiture.

National Hotels & Properties, a government company that owns 14 hotels making up the largest share in the Caribbean, lost almost \$100 million over the last 33 months. Mr. Seaga wants to shed such losses and hopes that new and more vigorous operation of eight of those hotels will help Jamaica's sagging tourist industry — thus increasing the foreign-exchange earnings that are vital to general economic recovery here.

For divestiture to make any real difference, first the hotel effort must succeed. "In terms of trying to reduce the size of the public sector, this is the most important commitment," a hotel official said.

Unfortunately for Jamaica, most of its government hotels, which make up about half the hotel rooms in the country, are in a state of disrepair and disrepute. In many cases, the government bought the hotels only because it held the mortgage guarantees and private owners' general of them U.S. investors threatened to close the hotels after the Manley government's anti-American rhetoric and publicity over violence severely damaged Jamaica's tourist industry in 1976 and 1977.

The government hotels up for grabs are varied. On the block end is the almost-vacant Inter-Continental Jamaica, a 111-room high-rise in a little-traveled downtown

House Approves Cleanup Delay

WASHINGTON — U.S. steel-makers would be allowed to delay compliance with federal clean air laws up to three years under legislation approved overwhelmingly in the House.

If passed by the Senate as expected, extensions would be granted on a case-by-case basis providing the resulting savings are spent on improving existing plants.

The so-called stretch-out bill, which passed the House 322-3 Thursday, is designed to help modernize the steel industry. It would enable companies to postpone the Dec. 31, 1982, cleanup deadline under the federal Clean Air Act. The maximum delay under the bill would be until Dec. 31, 1985.

waterfront development in the brainchild, years ago. Seaga. Equally unappealing run down New Kingston Hotel former Sheraton. On the bend of the financial specu Negril Beach Village, a bc 280-room "club" hotel that to U.S. package vacationers, ested in nudism, marijuana, ing and lewd parlor games.

The government is interest driving a hard bargain. I not ruling out selling the ho is primarily seeking long-ter ing agreements with guarante turns for the government — usual arrangement for the itional hotel business.

"A lot of people want to rather than lease, the hotel's said, "because they feel the of Jamaican hotels will rise. ly. We agree."

Bid on Oil, Gas Sets Record for Offshore Tracts

LOS ANGELES — A \$333.6 million has been bid federal oil and gas lease on a tract in the ocean off Point Conception, Calif., by a partnership Chevron USA and Phillips Petroleum.

The tract was one of 111 in Santa Maria Basin, lying off coast between Point Conception and Morro Bay, that the Department had on the auction block Thursday at the Anso Convention Center.

Eighty-one of the tracts, 301 bids totaling nearly \$4.9 billion. Thirty tracts, mostly the farthest out to sea, attracted bids. The sealed bids were accepted by cash payments of 10 percent of the bid's total — \$1 billion. The 81 high bids tot \$2.27 billion.

Although the sale set a record for the largest single bid received on a federal parcel, according to a government spokesman, the overall totals fell short of a sale last fall of federal Outer Continental Shelf leases in Gulf of Mexico, which received total bids of \$7.1 billion and 6 bids of \$2.6 billion.

But the sale was a record in California, where the previous record for all bids was \$1.2 billion for parcels in the Santa Barbara Channel in 1968. The previous record for a single tract bid, \$105 million in 1975.

Treasury Opposes Aiding U.S. Thrifts

WASHINGTON — Housing Banking Committee Chairman Bernard St Germain said Friday that the U.S. Treasury is opposed to legislation aiding savings loan institutions.

The Rhode Island Democrat said he was informed by the Treasury secretary's office of the decision. Mr. St Germain has been trying to develop legislation since last October to aid thrift institutions.

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EX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of stock market closing prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Large table of stock market closing prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a page number or reference.

Oil and Money in the Eighties

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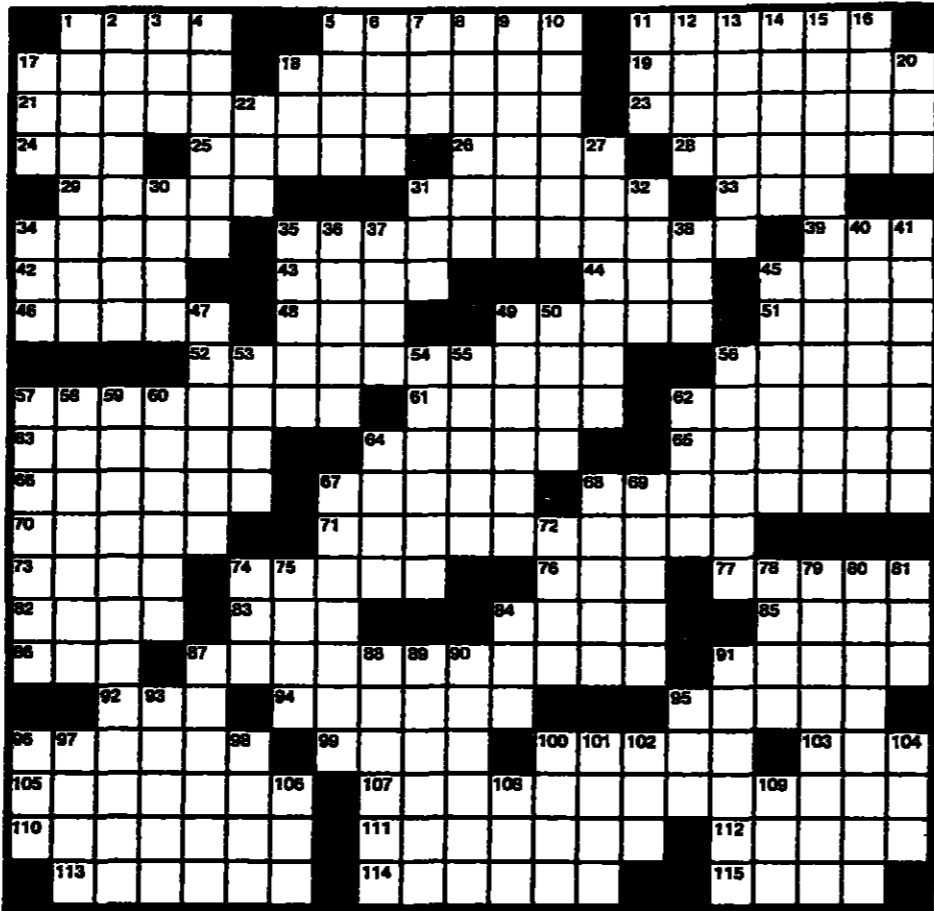
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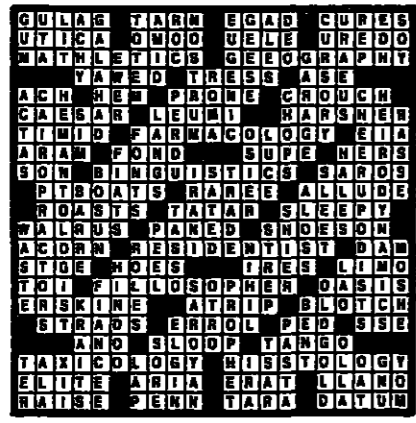
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achievement
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accomplish
57 Free
rounded
projections
62 "Streetcar
cry
63 A bee
bonnet



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



- DOWN
1 Wire
2 Leave home, in
a way
3 Off-bracketed
word
4 Unflinching
5 Beaufort-scale
reading
6 Assesvate
7 Beat soundly
8 "Your place
is?"
9 P.D.Q.
10 J. Liberty
11 TV watchdog
12 What buffalo
do
13 Hereditary
14 Blazing
15 Director's race
16 Anne and
Marie
17 When we
"sprang
aboard"
18 A.F.C. plus
N.F.C.
19 Nice time of
year
20 Pindar opus
21 Drinking glass
22 Nisan,
formerly
31 Acclade for
Manoete
32 Slightly cooked
34 — glance
35 Facing the
pitcher
36 Steaming
37 State flower of
Utah
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48 White
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item
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69 Unit equal to
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pouch
74 Cry heard at
Elysore
75 Lane of comics
78 Dies —
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messages
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part
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101 Rainbow
102 Fabulous bird
104 Atop, poetical
106 Speedy plane
108 Possess, in
Edinburgh
109 Father of
Phineas

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALGARVE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.

BOOKS

LA PRESIDENTA

By Lois Gould. Linden Press/Simon & Schuster. 349 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

ONE must be careful on contemplating Lois Gould's new novel, "La Presidenta," especially because her last novel, "A Sea Change," was carelessly reviewed, Gould, after "Such Good Friends," "Necessary Objects" and "Final Analysis," seems to be as weary of writing smart New York novels as many readers are of reading them.

"La Presidenta" is an imaginative reworking of the story of Eva, Isabel and Juan Peron. It is not a Broadway musical, although one of Gould's many ironies is that such a story was perhaps doomed to be a Broadway musical; it is history as pulp literature.

For Gould, Argentina is Pradera, Eva is Rosa Andujar, Isabel is Maria Blanca and Juan is Carlos Montero. Rosa, abused by just about everybody, obsessed by a statue of the Virgin whose tears won't fall and by the image of La Muerte in a bad movie, runs away to San Luis, instead of Buenos Aires, at age 13, to become a part-time prostitute, a part-time radio-soap-opera star and the full-time mistress of Carlos, who advances from colonel to general to vice president to bush-league Mussolini. Maria Blanca, having modeled herself on Rosa, will meet Carlos in his Spanish exile and return with him, and with the preserved corpse of Rosa, to Pradera in time for the final act. We move from tango to flamenco.

'Diamond Tears' and a Red Smile. Who is Rosa? The culture — and Gould — insists on her being the Red Queen, the desecrated Virgin, the blond doll, the Hollywood star, the whore and the witch. She is composed of statues and flags, "diamond tears," a red smile and a dead child. She is betrayed by every important man in her life — her father, her brother, her priest, her doctor and her husband — most of whom are tiresomely preoccupied with sodomy, fellatio and pedophilia. We are being told something about the politics of sex and violence.

Only when Rosa is in her crystal coffin, full of the usual preservatives topped by the latest Hollywood hairdo, is she safe for mythology: the Madonna and the whore. She is mythologized, naturally, by the newsmagazines, the cinema, the ballad, the parade and the comic book. The media are the mythologizers. "La Presidenta" relies heavily on media misrepresentations of reality, on the carnival, the circus, the gossip column, the soap opera, the costume party at which everybody wears a mask. It is as if history, like the treacherous Ch...

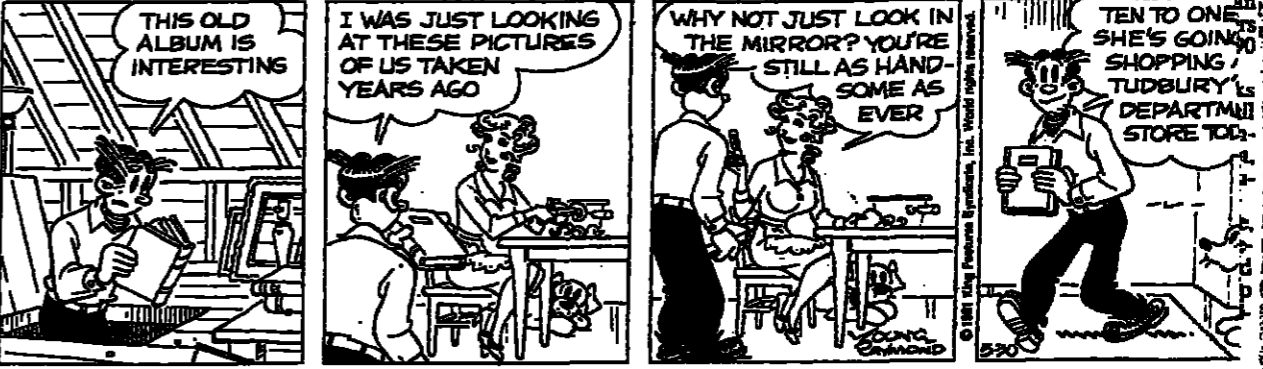
PEANUTS



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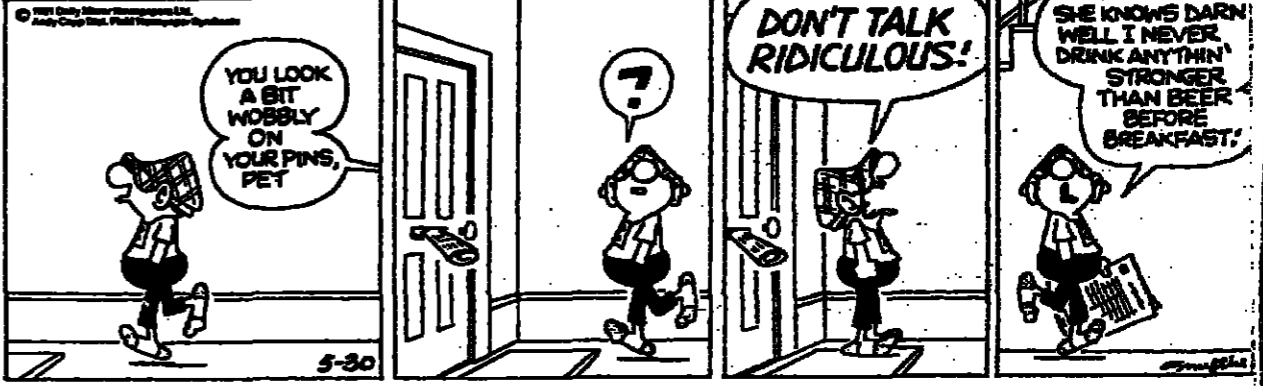
BLONDIE



BETTY BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



DONESBURY



JUMBLE

A word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with a grid of letters and instructions to unscramble words.

DENNIS THE MENACE



ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

A large table listing various international funds with their names and prices.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Honors and Lendl Gain; Lasne Thrashes Panatta

Agency Dispatches
Highly-seeded Jimmy Ivan Lendl had to wait until the French Open Tennis Championships, while a 17-year-old Italian ended the title drought of Adriano Panatta, who made his debut in the Italian Open last week. Lendl, the 1976 Wimbledon champion, won the Italian Open 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, while Panatta, who had won the title in 1976, 1977, and 1978, was defeated by Lendl 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Commons, the No. 2 seed, met unexpected problems against Gabriel Urpi of Spain before winning, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, 6-0.

Meanwhile, the two top women's seeds, defending champion Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratilova, stormed through their second-round matches to raise their chances of meeting in the June 6 final.

In the first round, Panatta, 30, had produced the event's biggest upset by beating No. 8 seed Harold Solomon of the United States. But, saying afterward that he had been weakened by a bout of flu, it was a different Panatta Friday.

The Italian started badly, slipping to 0-3 and dropping the first set. It was only when he began to make any headway. Panatta took the second set and seemed on the way to winning the third, but his will seemed suddenly to snap when, after narrowly failing to break Tulasne's service, he lost his own and fell behind, 4-3.

He did not win another game. Commons and John McEnroe, leading contenders for Bjorn Borg's French Open crown, joined the Swede in the third round, but did so in sharply contrasting styles.

brought him the French title in 1973. He reached the third round by reducing Patrick Proisy of France to a luckless sparring partner, winning, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

Fourth-seeded Gene Mayer of the United States continued impressively, carving out a 6-4, 6-2, 6-1 second-round victory over South African Ray Moore.

Mayer was joined in the third round by sixth-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and No. 11 seed Yannick Noah of France. Vilas, champion here in 1977, crushed Frenchman Pascal Portes, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0, while Noah was given a testing by Chilean Hans Gildemeister before winning, 7-6, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.



Thierry Tulasne
Easing home against Panatta, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 6-0.

The Strike in Abeyance, Baseball Looks to Courts

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Major league baseball players did not strike Friday. But a strike could come as early as next Thursday or as late as June 1, 1982. And if the club owners produce a significantly revised proposal on compensation for free agents, there may be no strike at all.

In an appearance before Judge Henry F. Werker in U.S. District Court here Thursday, representatives of the players and owners agreed to extend the deadline by which the players must strike.

Werker also scheduled for Wednesday in Rochester a hearing on the National Labor Relations Board's request for a preliminary injunction against the owners' player relations committee and the clubs.

If Granted:
The injunction, if granted, would delay for one year the provision of the basic agreement regarding the owners' implementation of their free-agent compensation proposal and the players' right to strike over that proposal.

The NLRB has issued a complaint that the owners have failed

to bargain in good faith and has said that the players have a right to receive financial data from the clubs for bargaining purposes.

A Step Further
Now, in seeking an injunction that would delay any free-agent compensation for a year, the board appears to have gone ever further in the players' behalf. An administrative law judge will hear the board's case against the owners beginning June 15 in New York.

Werker will hear the board's petition for the preliminary injunction in Rochester because he will be sitting in District Court there for two weeks beginning Monday.

Negotiations between the owners and players groups also figure to be affected. Ken Moffett, the federal mediator who has been overseeing those talks, said he did not expect to generate any interest in further talks until Werker rules on the request for an injunction.

If Denied:
If Werker refuses to grant the injunction or alters the provisions requested by the NLRB, the players could strike 24 to 48 hours after such a decision. Since the earliest the judge could rule would be Wednesday, the earliest the players could strike would be Thursday. But the hearing most likely will take longer than one day and Werker could be expected to take additional time to make his decision.

If the judge's decision is appealed by either party and the Circuit Court of Appeals changes the injunction in any way or overturns the decision, the players could strike 24 to 48 hours after that verdict.

If the injunction is granted as re-

quested by the NLRB, the players could strike next season by June 1.

"In order to restore the status quo, we're saying the matter should be put off with the same timetable as 1981 for 1982," said Daniel Silverman, New York regional director of the NLRB, who brought the petition before Werker.

Some baseball people say the injunction proceeding and the NLRB hearing could be rendered academic because the owners will decide to avoid the potential risks involved in both matters.

Open Books?
One risk is that the owners might have to open their books to the players, an action that would trouble some owners. "The data issue is more important than the compensation issue," said one lawyer close to the owners.

Another risk is that, if the players went on strike and the owners were found guilty of violating labor law, the players' work stoppage would become an unfair-labor-practice strike. In that event, under certain circumstances, the players could be entitled to pay lost during the strike. Then the owners could be faced with the loss of their strike insurance.

"If there is a judicial finding that the owners negotiated in bad faith," said a lawyer for one of the companies holding part of the \$50 million in insurance, "the coverage question could be up in the air."

These possibilities could induce the owners to move away from the compensation proposal the players have rejected for almost a year and make a new proposal that either would be acceptable to the players or that the players would find negotiable.

Sport Cheating: Pros and Con Men

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — When the Indianapolis 500 officials took down Bobby Unser's number and declared Mario Andretti the winner of Sunday's race, the issue was not so much that Unser had cheated as it was that he had been caught cheating.

When the yellow caution light is on at Indianapolis, a driver is not supposed to pass other cars. Unser passed "eight or nine" cars, according to Tom Binford, the chief steward. Unser formally appealed that ruling to the U.S. Automobile Club Thursday, charging that Andretti passed cars, too.

"One ball had a cut an inch long, like someone had slowly cut it with a razor. Kunkel finally walked out there and Honeycutt was something away that Hal McRae picked up — a piece of sandpaper. And then Kunkel found the piece of tape on Honeycutt's finger with a thumbtack in it."

"Do your pitchers cheat, too?" "No," Frey replied with a smile. "But sometimes you have to throw a sinker to some people."

"What about the Ivory Soap ball that the A's throw?" "I don't know what they're doing over there, but some of our hitters think they're doing something. Art Fowler has been around for 30 years. He might know something about Ivory Soap and sandpaper and thumbtacks."

Fowler, the Oakland A's pitching coach, and Manager Billy Martin deny their pitchers doctor the ball. But from the first day of spring training, Martin has been critical of this year's rule that makes a pitcher responsible for the condition of the ball's surface.

and more now, the rules seem to be made to be broken.

It's against the rules in any sport to use drugs — on an animal or a human. But it happens more and more.

It's against boxing's rules for a trainer to use too much tape in wrapping a fighter's hands in order to create a "bar of tape" across the knuckles that is almost as lethal as a bar of iron. But it happens.

It's also against the rules to "break the glove," pushing the horseshair inside the glove away from the knuckle area so that the boxer's punch will be virtually a taped hand. But it happens.

It's against the tennis rules to create unnecessary delays during a match, thereby unfairly disrupting an opponent's concentration and rhythm. But it happens.

It's against the hockey rules for a player's stick blade to be curved beyond a certain degree; the greater the curve, the more a shot will dip. But it happens.

It's against the golf rules to improve your lie, but it happens. One touring pro has a reputation for taking so long to spread high grass in order to identify his ball in the rough that by the time he's finished, the ball might as well be on a tee.

Who All They?
"We all try to do this," Andretti acknowledged Friday. He was awarded first place. "A guy is smart for trying to do this."

Sadly, cheating is too often viewed that way in sport. To those who rationalize it, only the people who get caught are considered to be cheating; those who get away with it are considered to be outsmarting their opponents. It's almost as if sport does not have a conscience anymore. Only con.

Baseball is the most obvious offender. Many pitchers not only throw illegal pitches — they also brag about it.

Don Sutton, now of the Houston Astros but long of the Los Angeles Dodgers, has been accused of scuffing, slicing and sandpapering the ball so often that he says, "I ought to get a Black and Decker commercial out of it." Recently he brazenly agreed to doctor some baseballs for network TV cameras but backed off when two newsmen showed up to watch.

Hardly Priceless
Gaylord Perry confessed in his autobiography that he threw a greasball, but he later recanted. If and when he wins 300 games, he'll probably confess again. For a price.

Rather than be hassled, umpires prefer to ignore the outlaw pitches. Over the six decades since the spitball was outlawed in 1920, only two pitchers have been ejected and automatically suspended for 10 days for having thrown an illegal pitch — Nelson Potter of the St. Louis Browns in 1944 and Rick Honeycutt of the Seattle Mariners last season.

Not Just Scrapes
Potter was accused of having thrown a spitball. Honeycutt, now with the Texas Rangers, was caught by the umpire Bill Kunkel with thumbtack sticking through tape on his right index finger during a game with the Kansas City Royals.

"We had a few balls that had a cut in them," Jim Frey, the Royal manager, said of that game. "Not scrapes. Cuts."

Breaking Points
"It's not fair," Martin was saying when the A's were about to open their spring drills. "Anything could happen to the ball when the pitcher doesn't have it. The pitcher shouldn't be responsible. It's a cop-out for the umpires. It's not fair."

It's not fair to throw illegal pitches, either. It's against the rules. But it happens.

In sport, records have always been made to be broken. But more

Red Smith ... And There Was Light

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Where a baseball strike had seemed almost inevitable at the start of this week, it now appears that the club owners will back away from their demand for compensation for players lost to free agency and eliminate the only reason for the players to walk out.

No guarantee goes with this prediction. It is simply a gut feeling based on past performances.

Late Thursday, both sides agreed to delay the strike deadline. That might allow time enough for the owners to realize they can't win, although they have not been spectacularly perceptive in that regard up to now.

About 16 months have passed since they first introduced their compensation plan. It was rejected, and they have not yet admitted that they cannot stuff it down the players' throats.

"There is no basis for an injunction in this matter," says the owners' labor negotiator, Ray Grebey, "and the decision to seek such re-

lief is an intrusion into the process of collective bargaining where the parties must ultimately resolve their differences."

Grebey is correct that collective bargaining is the way to resolve differences — the bargaining that the players and the National Labor Relations Board say he has refused to conduct.

In the arrogance of wealth and disdain for working stiff, some owners undoubtedly want a strike because they believe it would bust the union. There are others, however, like Edward Bennett Williams of the Baltimore Orioles and Fred Wilpon and Nelson Doubleday of the New York Mets, who feel a strike would be a disaster.

Lock-Jawed
The question is, how do they make their opinions heard by their peers? They are forbidden to speak out publicly on pain of a fine up to \$50,000.

No meeting of the 26 clubs has been scheduled and only the commissioner is empowered to call

one. Conference phone calls are not satisfactory for thrashing out differences of opinion. The owners are members of a business partnership with no machinery for making business decisions.

Yet ultimately the decision to press on in a hopeless cause or to accept the inevitable must come down to them.

A federal order to open their financial books to the players probably would hasten this decision. Whenever new negotiations start with the players' union, the spokesman for the clubs declares that his side never has and never will plead poverty in any dispute, and the question of the teams' ability to pay is taken off the table. Nobody gets to see the clubs' books.

Why? Outside the bargaining chamber, baseball owners and executives cry poverty all the time.

In his state-of-the-game message to the owners last December, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn declared that "barring the discovery of oil wells under second base," financial losses in the next five years would be "nearly 10 times greater than in the last five." He said losses had amounted to "many millions of dollars." He projected an average player salary of \$320,000 in 1984.

"There is no way I can survive under the salary structure he is talking about," said the Twins' Clark Griffith. "And I know he's right because I'm reading the same papers."

If they are telling the truth, why are most of them unwilling to prove it by showing the figures? There are rare exceptions like Cleveland's Gabe Paul, who says they wouldn't mind opening the books.

What about those who say they would sooner shut down shop?

The only possible explanation for such secrecy is that they are making money they don't want anybody to know about.

The NLRB agrees with the players that financial data are relevant to the compensation issue, but there is no guarantee that a court would concur. The bargaining here is really that broke a 2-2 tie and produced a 6-2 victory over Minnesota. Al Oliver and Buddy Bell opened the inning with singles. An out later, John Grubb caught Roger Erickson (1-5) with a run-scoring single. Roberts then greeted reliever Don Cooper with his second homer of the season. Rick Honeycutt (4-1) gave up seven hits and retired 12 of the last 13 batters he faced.

Jean Ratelle Retires, Comes Assistant Coach

Agency Dispatches
Jean Ratelle, the former Boston Bruins star, announced Thursday he had retired from professional hockey and would become an assistant coach for the New York Rangers.

Ratelle, 34, blended a smooth style with uncanny abilities on the ice — as a scorer and as a tough checker.

He was the first player to win the Lady Byng Trophy — for sportsmanship and only play — with two teams in 1971-72 with the Bruins and in 1975-76, when he led Boston after 13 seasons with the Bruins. His reputation as a clean scorer was enhanced by his only two penalty minutes and served a major penalty.

Cheerful Ratelle admitted he was into a fight when he was junior hockey. "Who was it? I asked Cheevers. 'Well, for you.'"

Ratelle, a teammate of Gerry Cheevers in junior hockey and later



with the Rangers: "He would have excelled in any area. He showed beauty. If he was a writer or a painter, he would have done well."

Gilbert, now coach of the New Haven Nighthawks of the American Hockey League, and Ratelle were in hockey together 30 years. Gilbert said he never saw Ratelle fight, on or off the ice, and never heard him swear. "He used to drive me crazy trying to get me to go to church on Sundays," Gilbert said. "I'd say, 'Light a candle for me.' I was too tired. He was just a model person."

Transactions
BASEBALL
CLEVELAND—Recalled Rose Grimsley, pitcher, from Charleston of the International League.
NEW YORK—Recalled Bobby Brown, infielder, from Columbus of the International League.
SEATTLE—Signed Brvi McAtee, shortstop, and Jeff Erickson, pitcher.
BASKETBALL
SEATTLE—Announced it had reached an agreement with Steve Hovatta, guard, for a one-year contract.
FOOTBALL
HOUSTON—Wounded Jack Tatum, defensive back, signed Mike Ratelle, wide receiver, to a multi-year contract.
NEW ENGLAND—Signed Roy Carlock, linebacker, to a three-year contract.
N.Y. GIANTS—Signed Leon Burdick, running back, to a one-year contract.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Red Phillips, running back, to a one-year contract.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Red Phillips, running back, to a one-year contract.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Red Phillips, running back, to a one-year contract.
HOCKEY
CALGARY—Acquired Rick Voss, defenseman, from the New York Islanders.
MINNESOTA—Signed Anders Holmstrom, forward, to a one-year contract.
Other American Soccer Leagues
DALLAS—Purchased the contract of Gary Votaw, defender, from Alamo.
COLLEGE
METRO ATLANTIC CONFERENCE—Named James McDermyth commissioner and John Frawley director.
ARIZONA STATE—Signed Bob Gillett, women's swimming coach.
ELMHURST—Named Mike Conroy head basketball coach.

Bench Breaks Ankle in Reds' Victory

From Agency Dispatches
CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Reds won a 7-4 game here Thursday night against San Francisco, but lost catcher/first baseman Johnny Bench — who fractured his left ankle while sliding into second base in the seventh inning trying to break up a double play.

Bench recently had been playing first in place of the injured Dan Driessen. Driessen is healthy again, but hasn't been able to get back in the lineup because Bench was batting .343, fourth-best in the National League.

Bench was 2-for-3 Thursday, including an infield hit just before

his injury. A team spokesman said Bench will be out for about eight weeks.

Reliever Gary Lavelle's wild pickoff throw led in the tying run and ignited a five-run eighth for the Reds. With one out in the inning and Ron Oester on second, Lavelle (0-3) replaced Fred Breining. Pinch-hitter Larry Bittner walked and Dave Collins forced Bittner at second.

When Lavelle threw past first trying to pick off Collins, Oester moved home, tying the score 3-3, and Collins took third as the ball bounced down the right field line.

Sam Mejias then grounded a single to center, driving in the tie-breaking run. After Dave Concepcion walked, George Foster greeted reliever Greg Minton with a two-run double.

Pirates 9, Cubs 4
In Chicago, Dale Berra's three-run double capped a five-run fifth and powered Pittsburgh past the Cubs, 9-4. Winning pitcher Eddie Solomon (3-3) contributed a run-scoring single in the third.

Braves 9, Dodgers 4
In Atlanta, Gaylord Perry scattered nine hits over eight innings and hit a two-run single in a seven-run fourth inning that chased Fernando Valenzuela as the Braves belted Los Angeles Dodgers, 9-4. It was the first time the Dodgers' rookie sensation had failed to go at least seven innings and reduced his record to 8-2 after an 8-0 start that included five shutouts. Knuckleballer Phil Niekro, who along with teammate Perry is 42, was asked, "What did you think of the young-

ster?" Niekro's quick response: "I thought Gaylord pitched a hell of a game." It was Perry's 293rd career victory.

Brewers 7, Tigers 1
In the American League, in Milwaukee, Roy Howell hit a grand-slam home run in the fourth and Ted Simmons added a two-run homer in the eighth, leading the Brewers past Detroit, 7-1. Mike Caldwell (5-4) and Rollie Fingers combined on an eight-hitter, with Fingers picking up his ninth save. "Howell just hit a good pitch," observed losing pitcher Dan Pety. "It's a funny game — this was the best stuff I've had all year."

Rangers 6, Twins 2
In Arlington, Texas, Leon Roberts hit a three-run homer in the eighth to cap a four-run Ranger rally that broke a 2-2 tie and produced a 6-2 victory over Minnesota. Al Oliver and Buddy Bell opened the inning with singles. An out later, John Grubb caught Roger Erickson (1-5) with a run-scoring single. Roberts then greeted reliever Don Cooper with his second homer of the season. Rick Honeycutt (4-1) gave up seven hits and retired 12 of the last 13 batters he faced.

Still, the players have not rejected the idea of compensation per se. They have made it clear repeatedly that they would accept some formula that would deliver a professional player to a club that had lost a player to free agency, provided the bargaining power of free agents were not adversely affected.

Individual players keep saying the goal is some compromise that would provide compensation.

"It is appropriate," says a poop sheet out of Grebey's office. "For a club losing a ranking player in the entry draft to receive a form of meaningful compensation... in the form of a professional player in addition to an amateur draft choice."

The entry draft is five years old, and up to now such compensation has never been appropriate. Grebey now says:

And God...



The Reds' Johnny Bench grimaced in pain after breaking his ankle Thursday night in Cincinnati. Bench, who had been trying to break up a double play, said he caught his ankle just where the ball had been trying to break up a double play. "I tried to slide one way, and he [San Francisco's]...

Goals in NHL Draft

Associated Press
NEW YORK — The Winnipeg Jets center Ivan Hlinka is the four Czechoslovakian members selected in a National Hockey League Thursday. Detroit took left winger Eberham, Colorado defenseman Jim Bubla and forward picked right wing of Marinc.

The draft followed negotiations between the NHL and the Czechoslovak Ice Hockey Association and the Quebec Nordiques, who were spurring by the Quebecers signing brothers Peter and Jean Stastny last August. The association agreed to four veteran players each year to NHL clubs; the NHL agreed to future draft choices from

Major League Standings
NATIONAL LEAGUE
East
St. Louis 22 15 .595 —
Philadelphia 25 18 .581 1/2
Pittsburgh 19 18 .514 2
New York 21 22 .477 3 1/2
Chicago 9 31 .285 14 1/2
West
Los Angeles 14 29 .322 —
Houston 23 22 .511 8
Atlanta 23 24 .489 9 1/2
San Francisco 17 26 .395 14

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East
Baltimore 27 14 .659 —
Cleveland 28 12 .695 2
Milwaukee 25 19 .568 4
Boston 24 19 .558 5
New York 28 19 .595 4 1/2
Detroit 21 24 .467 10
Toronto 14 31 .311 15
West
Oakland 26 16 .615 —
Kansas City 24 17 .588 2
Texas 27 17 .612 3
California 22 25 .467 7 1/2
Seattle 13 24 .351 11 1/2

Cook, Netwon in Golf Tie

The Associated Press
BETHESDA, Md. — John Cook and Jack Newton shot 5-under-par 65 Thursday to tie for the first-round lead in the Kemper Open golf tournament here. Howard Twitty, who chipped in for a birdie on the 18th hole, was at 66; Vance...

